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MEMOIRS
OF
THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Palæontologia Indica,

BEING

FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF THE ORGANIC REMAINS PROCURED DURING THE
PROGRESS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

SERIES X.

INDIAN TERTIARY AND POST-TERTIARY VERTEBRATA.

VOL. IV.

PART 1.—SIWALIK MAMMALIA—SUPPLEMENT 1.

By R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.G.S., ETC.

PART 2.—THE FAUNA OF THE KARNUL CAVES

(and addendum to Part 1).

By R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.G.S., ETC.

PART 3.—EOCENE CHELONIA FROM THE SALT-RANGE.

By R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.G.S., ETC.

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CONTENTS.

PART I.

SIWALIK MAMMALIA—(SUPPLEMENT I).

	PAGE.
INTRODUCTORY	1
The Primates	"
Family Simiidae	"
<i>Trogodytes sivalensis</i>	"
<i>Simia</i> , sp.	4
Family Cercopithecidae	"
<i>Semnopithecus palæindicus</i>	5
<i>Macacus sivalensis</i>	"
<i>Cynocephalus sub-himalayanus</i>	6
" <i>falconeri</i>	7
The Antelopes	"
<i>Oreas</i> (?) <i>latidens</i>	8
<i>Strepsiceros</i> (?) <i>falconeri</i>	"
<i>Boselaphus</i> , sp.	9
<i>Palæoryx</i>	10
<i>Hippotragus sivalensis</i>	11
<i>Gazella porrecticornis</i>	"
" sp.	12
<i>Cobus</i> (?) <i>palæidicus</i>	"
" <i>patulicornis</i>	14
Genus <i>non. det.</i>	"
<i>Alcelaphus palæindicus</i>	"
The Genus <i>Merycopotamus</i>	16
<i>Merycopotamus dissimilis</i>	"
" <i>nanus</i>	17
" <i>pusillus</i>	18
Addendum with part II	"
Genus, <i>Tetraceros</i> , Leach	19
" <i>Daviesi</i> , n. sp. <i>nobis</i>	"
Postscript	22

PART II.

THE FAUNA OF THE KARNUL CAVES.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS	23
Mammalia	26
<i>Semnopithecus entellus</i>	28
<i>Cynocephalus</i> , sp.	"
<i>Felis tigris</i> (or ? <i>leo</i>)	29
<i>pardus</i>	"
<i>Chaus</i>	"
<i>rubiginosa</i>	30
<i>Hyæna crocuta</i>	"
<i>Viverra karnuliensis</i>	31
<i>Prionodon</i> , sp.	32
<i>Herpestes griseus</i>	"
<i>fuscus</i>	33
<i>Ursus labiatus</i>	"
<i>Sorex</i> , sp.	"
<i>Taphozous saccolemus</i>	34
<i>Phyllorkina diadema</i>	"
<i>Sciurus macrurus</i>	"
<i>Gerbillus indicus</i>	"

	PAGE.
Nesokia bandicoota	35
kok	"
Mus mettada	36
platythrix	"
sp.	"
Golunda ellioti	"
Hystrix crassidens	37
Atherura karnuliensis	38
Lepus (cf. nigricollis)	"
Equus asinus	39
sp. a	"
Rhinoceros karnuliensis	40
Bos, or Bubalus, sp.	44
Boselaphus tragocamelus	"
Genus, non. det.	45
Gazella bennetti	"
Antelope cervicapra	"
Treraceros quadricornis	46
Cervus aristotelis	"
axis	"
Cervulus muntjac	47
Tragulus (cf. meminna)	"
Sus cristatus	"
karnuliensis	49
Manis gigantea	50
Aves	51
Neophron perenopterus	"
? Milvus, or Circus, sp.	"
Ketupa ceylonensis	52
Bubo coromandus	"
Francolinus pictus	"
pondicerianus	53
Grus (cf. communis)	"
Ibis melanocephala	"
Reptilia	54
Crocodylus, sp.	"
Varanus dracena	"
Python molurus	55
Naia tripudians	56
Ptyas mucosus	"
Amphibia	"
Lufo melanostictus	"
Mollusca	57
Addendum	"
Herpestes nipalensis	"
List of the Fauna	58

PART III.

Eocene Chelonia from the Salt-Range.

INTRODUCTORY	59
Pleurodira	61
Family Carettochelydidae	"
Genus Hemichelys, nobis. 6	"
" warthi, nobis. 1	62
Family Chelydidae	63
Genus Podocnemis, Wagler 6	"
" Indica, n. sp. nobis	"

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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
Introductory	1	Bosclaphus, sp.	9
The Primates	„	Palaeoryx	10
Family Simiidae	„	Hippotragus sivalensis.	11
Troglyodytes sivalensis	„	Gazella porrecticornis	„
Simia, sp.	4	„ sp.	12
Family Cercopithecidae	„	Cobus (?) palaeindicus	„
Semnopithecus palaeindicus	5	„ patulicornis	14
Macacus sivalensis	„	Genus non. det.	„
Cynocephalus subhimalayanus	6	Alcelaphus palaeindicus	„
„ falconeri	7	The Genus Merycopotamus	16
The Antelopes	„	Merycopotamus dissimilis	„
Oreas (?) latidens	8	„ nanus	17
Strepsiceros (?) falconeri	„	„ pusillus	18



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS	23	Genus, <i>non. det.</i>	45
MAMMALIA	26	Gazella bennetti	"
Sennopithecus entellus	28	Antelope cervicapra	"
Cynocephalus, sp.	"	Tetracerus quadricornis	46
Felis tigris (<i>or</i> ? leo)	29	Cervus aristotelis	"
pardus	"	axis	"
chaus	"	Cervulus muntjac	47
rubiginosa	30	Tragulus (<i>cf.</i> memina)	"
Hyæna crocuta	"	Sus cristatus	"
Viverra karnuliensis	31	karnuliensis	49
Prionodon, sp.	32	Manis gigantea	50
Herpestes griseus	"	AVES	51
fuscus	33	Neophron percnopterus	"
Ursus labiatus	"	? Milvus, <i>or</i> Circus, sp.	"
Sorex, sp.	"	Ketupa cytonensis.	52
Taphozous saccolemus	34	Bubo coromandus	"
Phyllorhina diadema	"	Francolinus pictus	"
Sciurus macrurus	"	pondicerianus	53
Gerbillus indicus	"	Grus (<i>cf.</i> communis)	"
Nesokia bandicoota.	35	Ibis melanocephala.	"
kok	"	REPTILIA	54
Mus mettada	36	Crocodilus, sp.	"
platythrix	"	Varanus dracena	"
sp.	"	Python molurus	55
Golunda ellioti	"	Naia tripudians	56
Hystrix crassidens	37	Ptyas mucosus	"
Atherura karnuliensis	38	AMPHIBIA.	"
Lepus (<i>cf.</i> nigricollis)	"	Bufo melanostictus.	"
Equus asinus	39	MOLLUSCA	57
sp. a.	"	ADDENDUM.	"
Rhinoceros karnuliensis	40	Herpestes nipalensis	"
Bos, <i>or</i> Bubalus, sp.	44	LIST OF THE FAUNA	58
Boselaphus tragocamelus	"		

INDIAN TERTIARY & POST-TERTIARY VERTEBRATA.

THE FAUNA OF THE KARNUL CAVES.

BY R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.G.S., ETC.

(WITH PLATES VII. TO XI.)

I. INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

Locality.—The history of the exploration of the caves in the Karnul district of Madras is given in three papers by Mr. R. B. Foote,¹ and does not need recapitulation on this occasion. The most important of ~~these~~ caves are those of Billa Surgam, a spot lying on the south of a valley opening on the east of the Yerra Konda, a range of hills forming the western side of the Karnul basin, and situated three miles to the east-south-east of Betumcherru, in the south-eastern corner of the Nandial taluk; the nearest place of any importance being Banaganpalli.

The caves.—According to Mr. Foote's description, Billa Surgam consists of three deep and short 'cañons,' joined by natural arches; the various caves opening into the cañons at different levels, and the cañons themselves having once been caves also; in wet weather a stream flows through the cañons. The accompanying plan² will obviate the need of further description; it being only necessary to mention that the four main caves are those named the 'Charnel-House,' 'Purgatory,' the 'Cathedral,' and the 'Chapter-House.'

Sections of cave-deposits.—Two sections of the cave-deposits may be quoted from Mr. Foote's papers. The first is from the Charnel-House, and is as follows.

A1. Surface bed.

A. Rubble bed.

B. }
C. } Stiff red clay, with sandy partings.

¹ 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. pp. 27-34, 200-208 (1884), and vol. XVIII. pp. 227-234 (1885).

² The oblique-shading indicates the area of the existing caves.

- D. } Rubble bed.
 E. }
 H. Red cave-earth, stony above.
 I. Red and mottled cave-earth.
 J. Red-brown cave-earth with patches of calcareous sand.
 K. } Red sandy cave-earth with blocks of limestone.
 L. }
 M. }
 N. } Stiff marly clay.
 O. }
 P. }

In this section bed A1 is of extremely recent origin, and may be neglected; 1 teeth were found in bed A, pottery occurred in B. C., and Mr. Foote¹ records ments from K and L.

The second section is in the Cathedral, and is as follows.

- C. Surface bed.
 C. Grey sandy bed.
 Stalagmite in irregular masses.
 Ca. Red sandy cave-earth.
 Cb. }
 Cc. } Stiff red clay.
 Cd. }
 Ce. } Stiff dark marl.
 Cf. }
 Ch. Dark loamy marl.
 Ci. } Grey marl.
 Cj. }
 Ck. } Grey marl.
 Cl. }

In this section the beds Cc. and Cd. yielded the most important specimens.

Condition of the bones.—The majority of the bones and many of the teeth are of a full brown colour, and strongly impregnated with mineral matter. specimens, however, which were obtained from beds containing extinct species, scarcely altered, and are almost indistinguishable from the bones of recent s; and since these specimens belong to fossorial rodents and carnivores it is evident that they are of later age than the highly mineralized specimens with they are associated.

te teeth of *Rhinoceros* from bed Cc. in the Cathedral are but little altered; and of the incisors of *Hystrix* and other rodents from bed Cd. still retain their l orange colour. Of the larger mammals no complete skulls were found, the y of the remains consisting either of detached teeth, fragments of the jaws, e or less imperfect limb-bones. Of the smaller mammals skulls were found in instances; but in many cases the only determinable remains are fragments of s and limb-bones. Vast quantities of bones of Chiroptera and small Rodentia— r introduced, as Mr. Foote suggests, by owls—were obtained in many of the it these are totally valueless as not being even generically determinable. lerable number of the larger bones have been gnawed by porcupines.

¹ 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 206.

Age of the fauna.—The comparatively large number of species either totally extinct, or which are not now found living in India, renders it probable that the age of a considerable part of the Karnul cave deposits is not newer than the pleistocene; and the fauna, as being almost certainly more recent than that of the Narbada beds, may be provisionally assigned to the later part of that period.

II. MAMMALIA.

List of species.—Three preliminary and provisional lists of the Karnul mammals have been already published—two by Mr. Foote,¹ and one by the present writer.² The following list gives the result of the final determinations, but there is no evidence that *Mus platythrix*, and *Golunda ellioti* are contemporaries of the extinct forms.

PRIMATES. —	Semnopithecus entellus (<i>Dufresne</i>).	RODENTIA.—	Golunda ellioti, <i>Gray</i> .
	Cynocephalus, <i>sp.</i>		Hystrix crassidens, <i>nobis</i> .
CARNIVORA. —	Felis tigris (<i>or ? leo</i>) <i>Linn.</i>		Atherura kamuliensis, <i>nobis</i> .
	(?) pardus, <i>Linn.</i>		Lepus (<i>cf.</i> nigricollis, <i>F. Cuv.</i>)
	chaus, <i>Güldenst.</i>	UNGULATA.—	Equus asinus, <i>Linn.</i>
	rubiginosa, <i>Geoffr.</i>		<i>sp. a.</i>
	Hyæna crocuta (<i>Erxl.</i>)		Rhinoceros kamuliensis, <i>nobis</i> .
	Viverra kamuliensis, <i>nobis</i> .		Bos <i>or</i> Bubalus, <i>sp.</i>
	Prionodon (?), <i>sp.</i>		Boselaphus tragocamelus (<i>Pall.</i>)
	Herpestes griseus, <i>Desm.</i>		<i>Genus non. det.</i>
	fuscus, <i>Waterh.</i>		Gazella bennetti (<i>Sykes</i>).
	Ursus labiatus, <i>Blainv.</i>		Antilope cervicapra (<i>Linn.</i>)
INSECTIVORA.—	Sorex, <i>sp.</i>		Tetracerus quadricornis (<i>Blainv.</i>)
CHIROPTERA.—	Taphozous saccolæmus, <i>Temm.</i>		Cervus aristotelis, <i>Cuv.</i>
	Phyllorhina diadema (<i>Geoffr.</i>)		axis, <i>Erxl.</i>
RODENTIA. —	Sciurus macrurus, <i>Hardw.</i>	(?)	Cervulus muntjac (<i>Zimm.</i>)
	Gerbillus indicus (<i>Hardw.</i>)		Tragulus (<i>cf.</i> meminna [<i>Erxl.</i>])
	Nesokia bandicoota (<i>Bech.</i>)		Sus cristatus, <i>Wagner</i> .
	kok, <i>Gray</i> .		kamuliensis, <i>nobis</i> .
	Mus mettada (<i>Gray</i>).	EDENTATA.—	Manis gigantea, <i>Illiger</i> .
	platythrix, <i>Sykes</i> .		
	<i>sp. var.</i>		

Relations.—The most remarkable feature in this list is the occurrence among a number of existing Indian species of a *Cynocephalus* which may be identical with a living African species, of *Hyæna crocuta*, of a small *Equus* indistinguishable from *E. asinus*, and of a *Manis* apparently identical with the existing west African *M. gigantea*;³ while scarcely less noteworthy is the occurrence of a peculiar species of *Rhinoceros*, and of a *Hystrix* and a *Viverra* specifically distinct from the species now living in India, as well as of the non-Indian genus *Atherura*. The occurrence of the genus *Cynocephalus* and of forms identical with African species of *Hyæna*

¹ 'Rec. Geo. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 202. XVIII. p. 231.

² *Ibid.* vol. XVIII. pp. 120-121.

³ The importance of the occurrence of these forms would not be diminished even if it should ever be discovered that some of them present slight differences from their existing African representatives which might entitle them to specific distinction.

Equus and *Manis* is extremely important in supplementing the evidence afforded by the Siwalik fauna as to the probable derivation of many of the existing Ethiopian mammals from those of the later tertiaries of India; and it is interesting to trace the gradual dying out in the latter country of genera and species which are now dominant forms in Africa. In many instances such forms have totally disappeared, while in others the modern Indian representatives are either few in respect of individuals or inferior in size to their tertiary congeners. Thus *Cynocephalus* was represented by two species in the Siwaliks,¹ persisted to the pleistocene, and then finally disappeared. Similarly the crocutine group of *Hyæna* is represented in the Siwaliks by *H. felina* and *H. colvini*, and in the pleistocene by *H. crocuta* (which was probably the descendant of *H. colvini*), after which period the group entirely died out in India. Again in the case of the edentates we find the gigantic Siwalik *Macrotherium sindiense*,² which presents features connecting it with *Manis*, succeeded by the smaller *Manis gigantea* of Karnul, which has now migrated to Africa, while all the species of the latter genus now inhabiting peninsular India are of greatly inferior size. *Atherura* offers an instance of a genus now totally unrepresented in India proper but occurring in Africa, and also in the east of the Oriental region. The lion, which is known to occur in the pleistocene of Europe and probably existed at the same date in India, may be cited as an analogous instance, since it is a comparatively rare animal in the latter country, although very abundant in Africa. *Equus* again, though still poorly represented in the north-west of India, has entirely died out as a wild genus in the greater part of the country, but has attained a great development in Africa. Still more striking examples are to be found in the total disappearance from India of *Hippopotamus*, *Giraffa*, and *Alcelaphus* and other antelopes of modern African genera.³ There is at present no satisfactory explanation of this total extinction in India of genera and species which appear equally as well suited to exist there at the present day as those which remain.⁴ On the other hand *Felis chaus* may be cited as an example of a species which probably originated in India, and is still common there, although having extended its range to northern Africa.

The *Viverra* and *Hystrix* of Karnul are probably the progenitors of the existing Indian species and the descendants of the Siwalik representatives of those genera; while it is also probable that the existing *Sus cristatus* was derived from the Siwalik *S. falconeri*, from which may also have originated the extinct *S. karnuliensis*. The extension of this group of pigs into the pliocene of Africa is indicated by *S. phacochoeroides*. The Karnul *Rhinoceros* and the other pleistocene Madras species (*R. deccanensis*) belong to the less specialized section of the atelodine group,⁵ of which there is no representative either in pliocene⁶ or recent India. The former range of the existing *R. unicornis* into Madras is noticed in the sequel.

¹ Vide supra, pp. 6-7.

² Syn. *Manis sindiensis*, vide infra.

³ Vide supra, pp. 7-15.

⁴ The glacial epoch can scarcely be brought forward in the case of southern India.

⁵ Comprising *R. bicornis* and all the European pleistocene species except *R. antiquitatis*. See "Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus." pt. III. pp. 101-123. (1885).

⁶ *R. platyrhinus* belongs to the more specialized section.

Specimens figured.—With the exception of some of the smaller rodents, of which the pleistocene age is doubtful, remains of nearly all the Karnul mammals are figured in the accompanying plates and woodcuts; the figured specimens generally comprising more or less incomplete crania, mandibles, or teeth. Of limb-bones, specimens of the humerus, and more rarely the femur, of a considerable number of genera have been figured, as it has been thought such figures may be useful to future explorers of Indian caverns and aid them to identify some of the commoner forms with which they may expect to meet.

SEMNOPIITHECUS ENTELLUS (Dufresne): *var.*

Maxilla and mandible.—In the writer's preliminary notice the remains of this form were referred, after Mr. Foote's provisional determination, to *S. priamus*, but subsequent examination has shown that they are too large for that species. The fragments of an associated right maxilla and mandibular ramus represented in plate VII., figs. 2, 3 were obtained from bed *M.* of the Charnel-House,¹ and exhibit the teeth in an early condition of wear; the inferior portion of the mandible has been crushed and bent on one side. The teeth of these specimens are rather larger than those of any specimen of *S. entellus* in the British Museum, and agree in this respect with the Himalayan *S. schistaceus*;² it is, however, practically certain that they do not belong to the latter, and they may accordingly be provisionally regarded as belonging to a large variety of the former. In the upper jaw the length of the space occupied by the three true molars is 1.1, and in the lower 1.22 inches. The specimen represented in fig. 1 of the same plate comprises the greater part of the right half of the palate, and shows all the teeth except i.1 and m.3; it was obtained from bed *A.* in the Charnel-House,³ and from the small size of the canine evidently belonged to a female; the cheek-teeth agree in size with those of the preceding specimens. Two canines (No. F. 200) belonging to male individuals have been obtained from beds *Cc.* and *Ce.* in the Cathedral, and numerous detached cheek-teeth from other beds.

Calcaneum.—The right calcaneum represented in plate VII. fig. 4 was obtained from bed *C.* in the Cathedral, and agrees in relative size with the teeth. An associated right calcaneum and astragalus (No. F. 201,c) from the Purgatory cave may belong to an immature individual of the present species, or may indicate the occurrence of a second form.

Horizon and range.—The present form appears to have existed during the whole period of the Karnul cave deposits. There appears some uncertainty as to the southern limit of the range of the existing race, but it is probable that it embraces at least a portion of the Deccan.⁴

CYNOCEPHALUS, sp.

Lower molar.—The unworn second left lower true molar of a large monkey

¹ See Foote 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 207.

² Compare the mandible represented in pl. I. fig. 6. of the preceding part of this volume.

³ See Foote, *op. cit.* p. 206.

⁴ See Jerdon, 'Mammals of India,' pp. 5, 6.

represented in pl. VII. figs. 5, 5a was obtained from bed *M.* in the Charnel-House.¹ In its very large size, tall crown, and form of the cusps, this specimen differs widely from the teeth of *Sennopithecus* and *Macacus*, and agrees so exactly with those of *Cynocephalus* that there can be no doubt as to its belonging to that genus.

Affinities.—The specimen accords very closely with the corresponding tooth of the existing *C. anubis*, but as it might apparently have equally well belonged to the Siwalik *C. fulconeri*,² it appears impossible to make any specific determination. The intimate relationship existing between some of the Karnul mammals and those of Africa suggests, however, that the present form may be more nearly allied to the existing species of that country than to those of the pliocene of India.

FELIS TIGRIS (or ? LEO), Linn.

Limb-bones.—Since it appears impossible to distinguish the limb-bones of the tiger from those of the lion it is by no means certain, in view of the occurrence of *Hyæna crocuta* in the Karnul caves, that at least some of the under-mentioned specimens may not belong to the latter rather than to the former species.³ The first phalangeal of the third digit of the right pes represented in pl. VII. fig. 20 was found in association with a first and second lateral phalangeal, the fragment of a metatarsal, and the greater portion of the tibia of the same side, in the Purgatory cave.⁴ These specimens indicate an individual equal in size to a large tiger. Another first phalangeal (No. F. 224, b) was obtained from bed *Cf.* of the Cathedral.

*Carnassial.*⁵—The anterior portion of the outer half of a left upper carnassial (No. F. 224) apparently agreeing with that of the tiger was obtained from bed *Ce.* in the Cathedral.

(?) FELIS PARDUS, Linn.

Limb-bones.—The only evidence for the existence of this species in the Karnul cave-deposits is afforded by the first phalangeal represented in pl. VII. fig. 19, which was obtained from bed *Ce.* in the Cathedral, and by a metacarpal (No. F. 225, a) from bed *C.* in the same cave. These specimens are, however, of comparatively small size and can hardly be regarded as conclusive evidence.

FELIS CHAUS, Gldenstdt.

Mandible.—This cat is represented by the imperfect left mandibular ramus figured in pl. VII. fig. 17, which was obtained from bed *Ca.* in the Cathedral. The carnassial has been broken, but the two premolars are perfect, and the posterior half of the alveolus of the canine still remains.

¹ This is apparently the specimen noticed by Foote in the 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 207, and regarded as belonging to the same species as the *Sennopithecus*.

² *Supra.* pl. I. fig. 4.

³ Jerdon, "Mammals of India," p. 92. mentions the occurrence of the lion south of the Narbada.

⁴ See Foote, 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 207.

⁵ Mr. Foote *op. cit.* mentions an upper carnassial rather smaller than that of a tiger, but the writer was unable to identify the specimen in the collection.

Canine.—The left upper canine¹ represented in fig. 18 of the same plate exhibits on its outer surface² the grooves characteristic of the genus, and from its size may be referred to the present species.

Distribution.—This species occurs at the present day throughout India, and to the eastward ranges into Assam and Burma, and to the westward into Persia, the borders of the Caspian, and north Africa. Its occurrence in the pleistocene of India points to the probability of that country having been its original home.

FELIS RUBIGINOSA, Geoffr.

Maxilla and mandible.—This very small cat, which is peculiar to Madras and Ceylon, is represented by four specimens in the Karnul collection. The imperfect left maxilla figured in pl. VII. figs. 14, 14a shows *pm.3* and *pm.4*, and the alveoli of the canine and *m.1*, and also exhibits the characteristic absence of *pm.2*. This specimen was obtained from bed *Ca.* of the Cathedral. The slightly imperfect right mandibular ramus represented in fig. 15 of the same plate was obtained from bed *Cb.* of the latter cave; and the collection also contains a less perfect specimen of the same side from bed *Ca.*

Humerus.—The right humerus represented in fig. 16 of the above-mentioned plate was found in bed *Cc.* of the Cathedral. The specimen has lost the head and part of the lateral expansion of the entepicondyle (*en. c*); it exhibits the well-marked entepicondylar foramen (*cf.*) and the absence of a supracondylar perforation, which are characteristic features of the humerus of *Felis* as distinguished from that of *Viverra*³ and *Herpestes*, and since it agrees in relative size with the jaws it may be pretty safely referred to the present species.

HYÆNA CROCUTA (Erxleben).

Carnassial.—The partially-worn left lower carnassial of a hyæna represented in pl. VII. figs. 13, 13a was obtained from bed *Cc.* in the Cathedral, and agrees precisely with the corresponding tooth of the present species. It is somewhat smaller than is usually the case with the pleistocene European race of the species⁴ (although some examples of the latter are scarcely larger⁵), and agrees more nearly in this respect with the existing African race. The characteristic features of the lower carnassial of this species are the total absence of an inner cusp, the very small size of the hind talon, and the frequent presence of a small cingulum on the external aspect of the anterior half of the blade; this cingulum being well-developed in the present specimen. The lower carnassials of the Siwalik *H. felina*⁶ and *H. colvini*⁷ are mainly distinguished from the corresponding tooth of *H. crocuta* by the decidedly larger

¹ The writer could not determine from which cave this specimen was obtained; it is marked *Pop.*

² The inner surface is shown in the figure.

³ The perforation is absent in *Genetta* and *Paradoxurus*, but the humerus of the latter is distinguished by the great width of the distal expansion.

⁴ Compare Gaudry, "Histoire des Temps Quaternaires," pl. IV. fig. 9. (1876).

⁵ *Ibid.* pl. I. fig. 1.

⁶ *Supra.* vol. II. pl. XXXVIII. fig. 1.

⁷ *Ibid.* fig. 3.

hind talon; the cingulum is, however, absent in the first, although well-developed in the second Siwalik species, being in some instances¹ considerably larger than in the existing one.

Canine.—An imperfect upper canine (No. F. 223) from bed *Ce* in the Cathedral may not improbably be referred to the present species.

Origin of the species.—The occurrence of *H. crocuta* in the Karnul caves is of extreme importance in regard to the history of the species, since it connects its distributional area with that of the primitive crocutine Siwalik hyænas, and leaves but little doubt that the species originated in India from *H. colvini* and thence spread westward into Europe at the close of the pliocene or commencement of the pleistocene epoch² (when it attained its largest dimensions), and subsequently reached Africa. The strongly-marked cingulum in the Karnul carnassial is especially noteworthy as indicating the close connection of this race with *H. colvini* rather than with *H. felina*.

*VIVERRA KARNULIENSIS, nobis.*³

Definition.—The species may be defined as equal in size to *V. zibetha*, but distinguished by the much longer space occupied by the premolar series, in which respect it appears allied to the Siwalik *V. bakeri*.

Mandible.—The type specimen of this species was obtained from bed *L* in the Charnel-House,⁴ and is represented in pl. VII. figs. 6, 6a. The specimen consists of a fragment of the alveolar portion of the left ramus of the mandible showing the alveoli of all the premolars except pm.1, and the complete m.1 in a partially-worn condition. The latter tooth agrees very closely, both in size and structure, with the carnassial of *Viverra zibetha*; almost the only observable difference being that the crown is relatively rather wider, more especially in its talon half. The premolar alveoli, as will be seen by the measurements, occupy, however, a much longer space, and the ramus when complete was evidently much deeper. In the following table the dimensions of the specimen are compared with those of the mandible of *V. zibetha*.

	<i>V. karnuliensis.</i>	<i>V. zibetha.</i>
Length of m.1	0.59	0.6
Width of do. at mandible	0.3	0.3
Length of space occupied by alveoli of last three premolars	1.28	1.08

Affinities.—*Viverra megaspila* agrees so closely with *V. zibetha* that what applies in one case applies in the other, and the lower carnassial of *V. civetta* is quite different from that of the fossil. None of the larger existing species of *Herpestes* agree with the latter, so that its distinctness from all living species may be taken for granted. Of the Siwalik species *V. bakeri*⁵ (of which the mandible is unfortunately unknown) agrees with the present form in relative size, as well as in the important character of pm.3 being longer than in the existing species.⁶ This probably indicates

¹ *Supra*, vol. II. p. 296, fig. 14. ² It occurs in the Norfolk Forest bed. ³ 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XIX. p. 120 (1886).

⁴ See Foote 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 206.

⁵ *Supra*, vol. II. pl. XXXIII. fig. 1.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 270.

that the Karnul civet is allied to this species, although the distinctness of the other Karnul mammals from those of the Siwaliks renders it unlikely that it is specifically the same. Compared with *Ichitherium* the fossil agrees nearly in size with *I. robustum*,¹ and approaches it in the depth of jaw and elongation of the premolars, but differs by the blade of the carnassial being longer in proportion to the talon. Since the two Siwalik species decidedly belong to *Viverra*² and not to *Ichitherium*, it appears most probable that the Karnul form should likewise be referred to the existing genus. The Karnul mandible indicates, however, that the three extinct Indian species (like *V. pepraxti*, Depéret,³ of the lower pliocene of France) were probably intermediate between *V. zibetha* and *I. robustum*; and it is also probable that the origin of the existing specialized Indian species may be traced directly through *V. karnuliensis* to the Siwalik *V. bakeri*.⁴ The apparent occurrence of *Viverra*⁵ in the upper eocene (oligocene) of England indicates that the genus is an old one, and *Ichitherium* must probably, therefore, be regarded as an offshoot from one of the later species which has assumed characters almost precisely intermediate between the less specialized species of *Viverra* and *Hyæna*.

PRIONODON (?), sp.

Humerus.—The imperfect left humerus of a small carnivore represented in pl. VII. fig. 12 was obtained from bed *Cb* in the Cathedral, and may probably be referred to the *Viverride*. It indicates a species agreeing approximately in size with *Herpestes griseus* (fig. 9), but differs from the humerus of that genus by the absence of the supracondylar perforation and the smaller lateral expansion of the entepicondyle (*en.c.*)⁶ It agrees in these points with *Prionodon*, and its resemblance to the corresponding bone of the Nipalese *P. pardicolor* is so close as to indicate the probability of its belonging to the same genus, although it is of considerably larger size than the corresponding bone of that species, and would probably, therefore, agree more nearly with *P. maculosus* of Darjiling, Tenasserim, etc. The African genus *Poiana* is, however, very closely allied to *Prionodon*,⁷ and since the writer is not aware that the limb-bones of the two can be distinguished, the reference of the present specimen to *Prionodon* must be regarded as purely provisional; to whatever genus it really belongs the specimen is important as indicating a form apparently different from any now found in Madras.

HERPESTES GRISEUS (Desmarest).

Skull.—The slightly imperfect cranium and left mandibular ramus represented in pl. VII. figs. 7, 8 were obtained, in association with a considerable portion of the

¹ See Gaudry, "Animaux Fossiles et Géologie de l'Attique," pl. VII.

² This is shown by the shorter *pm. 3* and larger *m. 1* and *m. 2*.

³ Thèses. Facult. Sci. Paris. sér. A. No. 67. (Bassin Tertiaire du Roussillon) p. 137. pl. IV. figs. 1-6 (1885).

⁴ *Supra*. vol. II. p. 271. ⁵ *V. hastingsia*, Davies. See Lyd. "Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus." pt. I. p. 101. figs. 11-12.

⁶ The humerus of *Paradoxurus* is distinguished by its wide distal expansion. In *Mustela* the humerus has no supracondylar perforation, but in *M. flavigula* that bone is much larger and its distal extremity relatively wider than the present specimen, while in the smaller species of that genus the whole bone is considerably smaller.

⁷ See Mivart, 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' 1882. p. 159.

appendicular skeleton, from bed *Ch* in the Cathedral; they are remarkable for their extremely fresh and unaltered appearance, from which circumstance, together with the fossorial habits of the species, it is probable that they are of later age than the bed in which they occur. A left mandibular ramus without teeth (No. F. 230,b) in a more mineralized condition from bed *Ca* in the same cave, and another belonging to the right side from the Purgatory cave (No. F. 230,c) may be apparently referred to the same species, and indicate its existence among the proper cave fauna.

Humerus.—A left humerus from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral is represented in fig. 9 of the same plate. This specimen is slightly smaller than the corresponding bone associated with the skull, but the difference is probably merely an individual one. Other specimens exhibit slight variations in both directions from the figured specimens, and it is not improbable that some of the larger ones may belong to *H. smithi*.

HESPESTES FUSCUS, Waterhouse.

Mandible.—Of this small species, which occurs in Madras and Ceylon,¹ two mandibular rami have been obtained from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral, of which the most perfect is represented in pl. VII. figs. 10, 10a. The figured specimen, which has lost all the teeth with the exception of $\overline{\text{pm.4}}$ and $\overline{\text{m.1}}$, agrees precisely with the mandible of the existing form.

Humerus.—The left humerus represented in fig. 11 of the same plate is one of several specimens agreeing in relative size with the mandible, which are accordingly referred to the same species. These specimens were obtained from beds *Ca* and *Ob* of the Cathedral cave.

URSUS LABIATUS,² Blainville.

Syn. *Melursus ursinus* (Shaw).

Humerus.—The imperfect distal extremity of a right humerus of this species represented from the palmar aspect in pl. VII. fig. 21 was obtained from the Chapter-House cave in a bed numbered *Ab*.³ This specimen, which has lost the greater portion of the entepicondyle (*en.c.*), agrees so exactly with the humerus of the existing form that there can be no reasonable doubt as to its specific identity.⁴

Distribution.—The species is spread over all southern and central India, and is probably descended from the Siwalik *U. theobaldi*.⁵

SOREX, sp.

Crania.—The superficial layers of the caves have yielded several crania of shrews, measuring 1.1 inches in length, which probably belong⁶ to *S. serpentarius*, Geoffroy, and it was at first thought that three imperfect crania from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral

¹ The Ceylon form has been separated by some writers as *H. maccarthia*.

² The reasons for adopting this name will be found in vol. II. p. 207.

³ Mr. Foote has not published a section of the beds in this cave.

⁴ It was suggested in the preliminary list that the specimen might perhaps belong to *U. malayanus* or *U. namadicus*.

⁵ *Supra*. vol. II. p. 211.

⁶ In the preliminary list these specimens were provisionally referred to *S. ceruleus*.

and bed *X* in the Charnel-House were specifically identical. A subsequent examination of these specimens has, however, shown that they are of considerably smaller size; but the extreme difficulty of distinguishing the crania of the members of this genus renders it unsafe to attempt their specific determination. The well-marked hook to the first incisor indicates, however, that the specimens belong to *Sorex* proper.

TAPHOZOUS SACCOLÆMUS, Temminck.

Skulls.—Three imperfect crania and several fragments of the mandible of this species were obtained from beds *C* and *Ci* in the Cathedral, and also from the Charnel-House. The most perfect example of the cranium, which was obtained from bed *Ci* in the former cave, is represented in pl. VIII. figs. 10, 10a; the characteristic elongated postorbital process of the frontal is well shown in fig. 10, while the enlarged view of the cheek-teeth in fig. 10a exhibits the three true molars, the large pm.4, and the minute preceding premolar.

Distribution.—The species is found over a considerable part of India, and also in Ceylon, Burma, the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Java.

PHYLLORHINA DIADEMA (Geoffroy).

Skull.—Of this widely distributed species imperfect crania and mandibular rami are comparatively common in both the Cathedral and the Charnel-House caves. The middle portion of a cranium from the latter cave is represented in pl. VIII. fig. 11, and the cheek-dentition of another specimen from bed *Ch* in the Cathedral in fig. 11a. The upper cheek-dentition of this species is numerically the same as in *Taphozous*, but the penultimate premolar is placed more externally, and the inner borders of the true molars are more rounded; there is no supraorbital process to the frontal. A left mandibular ramus from bed *Ci* in the Cathedral, in which the anterior teeth are wanting, is represented in fig. 12 of the same plate; and there are numerous similar specimens from the Charnel-House.

Humerus.—The right humerus from bed *Ci* in the Cathedral represented in pl. VIII. figs. 9, 9a may probably be referred to the present species. There are other similar specimens in the collection.

SCIURUS MACRURUS, Hardwicke.

Mandible.—The fragment of the left mandibular ramus of a squirrel represented in pl. VIII. fig. 5, which was obtained from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral and contains the partially worn m.1, agrees so closely with the mandible of *S. macrurus*, now inhabiting Madras, that it may be pretty safely referred to that species.

GERBILLUS INDICUS (Hardwicke).

Mandible.—This species is represented by several mandibular rami from the Cathedral and Charnel-House caves. The mineral condition of these specimens indicates that they are of the same age as the other fossils with which they are

associated. The specimen represented in woodcut fig. 1 A is from bed Ca in the Cathedral, and belongs to a fully adult male, the molars being well worn. The

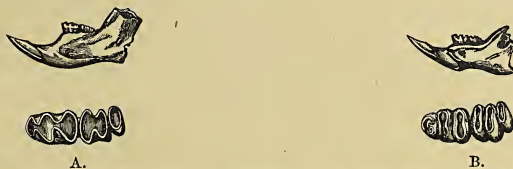


Fig. 1. *Gerbillus indicus*. The left ramus of the mandible (1) and grinding surface of the lower molars (2).

A. belongs to an adult male and is from bed Ca in the Cathedral; while B. belongs to an immature female, and is from bed X in the Charnel-House. (Indian Museum, No. F. 338).

smaller specimen represented in fig. 1 B has the molars much less worn, and may probably be referred to an immature female; it was obtained from bed X in the Charnel-House. The length of the space occupied by the three molars in this specimen is 0.24 inch, against 0.28 in the larger example;¹ the size of the teeth in the former being not greater than in *G. hurrianæ* of north India and Persia. Since, however, the structure of the molars and incisors is similar to that obtaining in *G. indicus* and quite distinct from that of *G. hurrianæ*,² there seems no doubt that the specimen must be regarded as belonging to a small example of the former species.

NESOKIA BANDICOOTA (Bechstein).

Syn. *Nesokia gigantea*, Auct.

Maxilla and mandible.—Three fragments of maxillæ and three left mandibular rami, the majority³ of which were obtained from bed H in the Charnel-House, belong to this species. Although the burrowing habits of these animals might account for the occurrence of their bones among the pleistocene fauna, yet the condition of the specimens of this and the next species indicates that they were probably contemporaries. One of the mandibular rami, in which the incisor has been pushed back in its socket, is represented in pl. VIII. figs. 15, 15a. The great width of the incisors characteristic of the genus⁴ is well shown in this specimen.

Lim-bones.—To this species⁵ may probably be referred the imperfect humerus and femur represented in pl. VIII. figs. 1 and 2; while the larger femur represented in fig. 3 of the same plate may perhaps belong to an unusually large individual of the same species. These bones are relatively stouter than the corresponding elements of the skeleton of *Mus decumanus*.

NESOKIA KOK, Gray.

Crania.—The imperfect cranium of this species represented in pl. VIII. figs. 13,

¹ In the enlarged figures the artist has made the teeth of the two specimens too nearly equal in size.

² See Blanford, "Zoology and Geology of Eastern Persia," p. 69. (1876).

³ Owing to the breaking of these specimens in transit their numbers were partially destroyed.

⁴ The genus occurs in the Siwaliks; see 'Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.' pt. I. p. 226. (1885).

⁵ There is no example of the skeleton of a *Nesokia* in the British Museum.

13a was obtained from bed *Cb* in the Cathedral; and there is another specimen from bed *B* in the Charnel-House.

Mandible.—Mandibular rami are comparatively common, and have been obtained from beds well down in the series in both the Cathedral and Charnel-House caves; the specimen¹ figured in pl. VIII. figs. 14, 14a is from bed *Ch* in the former.

Limb-bones.—The imperfect femur represented in fig. 4 of the above plate, as being smaller than the corresponding bone provisionally referred to *N. bandicoota*, probably belongs to the present species. A humerus (No. F. 347) from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral agrees in relative size with the figured femur.

MUS METTADA² (Gray).

Syn. *Golunda mettada*, Gray.

Skull.—An imperfect skull and numerous mandibular rami (No. F. 209) of this species have been obtained from the Charnel-House, but the extremely fresh appearance of these specimens, coupled with the burrowing habits of the species, renders it doubtful whether they are really contemporaneous with the pleistocene fauna. The mandible of this species is readily distinguished from that of *Golunda ellioti* by its inferior vertical depth, and a specimen of a left mandibular ramus (No. F. 209a) from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral, which is well fossilized, probably indicates the occurrence of the species among the pleistocene fauna.

MUS PLATYTHRIX, Sykes.

Syn. *Leggada platythrinx*, Gray.

Skull.—Of this small burrowing mouse an imperfect cranium and several mandibular rami (No. F. 210) have been obtained from the Charnel-House, but their fresh condition points to their recent introduction.

MUS (?) *sp. var.*

Mandible.—Three species of *Muride* apparently distinct from any of those specifically named in this memoir are indicated by mandibular rami, which from their well-mineralized condition are apparently contemporaneous with the pleistocene fauna. The first specimen (No. F. 339) belongs to the right side, and the length of the three molars is 0.29 inch; it was obtained from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral. The second (No. F. 340) is from bed *X* in the Charnel-House, and is rather larger than *Mus mettada*; a fragment of the right maxilla probably belongs to the same individual. The third form is represented by a left mandibular ramus (No. F. 341) from the same bed, which is slightly larger than *Mus platythrinx*.

GOLUNDA ELLIOTI, Gray.

Skull.—Several specimens (No. F. 211) of the cranium and mandible of this species have been obtained from the Charnel-House, but their unaltered condition indicates their recent origin.

¹ This specimen belongs to the right side, but has been reversed in order to facilitate comparison with fig. 15.

² Amended from *mettada*; see W. T. Blanford, 'Journ. As. Soc. Beng.' vol. XLV. pt. 2. p. 170. note (1876), where it is shown that the species is not a *Golunda*.

HYSTRIX CRASSIDENS, n. sp., *nobis*.

Definition.—This form¹ is considerably larger than *H. hirsutirostris*, from which it is also distinguished by the circumstance that the upper incisors are much wider than the lower.

Upper incisors.—The extremities of a pair of upper incisors are figured in pl. VIII. fig. 19; another left tooth being represented from the lateral aspect in fig. 20. The measurements of the latter and of an upper incisor of *H. hirsutirostris* are as follows.

	<i>H. crassidens.</i>	<i>H. hirsutirostris.</i>
Antero-posterior diameter	0.44	0.30
Transverse do.	0.32	0.22

Mandible.—The left ramus of a complete immature mandible is figured in pl. VIII. figs. 17, 17a; $\overline{mm.4}$ is still *in situ*, $\overline{m.3}$ has not come into wear, and the incisor is pushed partly out of its alveolus. The contour of this specimen agrees very closely with the mandible of *H. hirsutirostris*, but the space occupied by the molar series is longer; the latter feature being still better exemplified in a rather older example represented in fig. 16, where $\overline{m.3}$ is more protruded, and $\overline{pm.4}$ is seen *in alveolo*. In the latter specimen the length of the space occupied by the three true molars is 1.22 inches, the corresponding length in a somewhat older example of *H. hirsutirostris* being 1.05 inches. The incisor of the figured mandible agrees in width with that of the living species, and is much narrower than the upper incisor of the fossil, and since the same feature is exhibited by all the lower fossil incisors (the extremities of a pair being represented in fig. 21), it may be taken as a character of the species. The concave surface of the lower incisors of the fossil is less narrowed than in the living species. The dimensions of the recent and fossil lower incisors are as follows.

	<i>H. crassidens.</i>	<i>H. hirsutirostris.</i>
Antero-posterior diameter	0.32	0.28
Transverse do.	0.25	0.25

Cheek-teeth.—Beyond their superior size it does not appear that the cheek-teeth of the fossil can be distinguished from those of the recent species.² A detached right upper premolar is represented in fig. 18 to show the large dimensions which these teeth attain, the antero-posterior diameter of the base of the crown being 0.5 inch.

Humerus.—A specimen of the right humerus, wanting the proximal epiphysis, is represented in pl. VIII. fig. 6; it is of considerably larger size than the corresponding bone of *H. hirsutirostris*, from which it is also distinguished by the shorter deltoid ridge (*dr*).

Distinctness and affinities.—The difference in the size of the upper and lower incisors appears to be a character by which the Karnul porcupine is distinguished

¹ Referred in 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XIX. p. 120. to *H. hirsutirostris*. The writer follows Prof. Flower in adopting the latter name in place of *H. leucura*.

² The narrowness of the true molars in the specimen represented in fig. 17, 17a is due to their very early stage of wear.

not only from *H. hirsutirostris*, but from all other existing species. In respect of size the Siwalik *H. sivalensis*¹ agrees with the fossil, but is distinguished by its low-crowned and rooted molars; and since the writer has been unable to identify the Karnul form with any other fossil porcupine it is regarded as a new species, which may be known as *H. crassidens*. It is probable that this species is the connecting link between the Siwalik and the existing Indian porcupines.

Horizon.—The majority of the remains of the present species were obtained from the Cathedral cave, and mainly from the bed *Cd*, although some were met with in beds *C*, *Cc*, *Ce*, and *Cf*.

ATHERURA KARNULIENSIS, n. sp., nobis.

Distribution of the genus.—The genus *Atherura* is now confined to west Africa and the regions on the eastern side of the bay of Bengal. The Oriental *A. fasciculata* is rather larger than the Ethiopian *A. africana*, but is closely allied.

Definition.—The present species is rather larger than *A. fasciculata*, and distinguished by the greater bevelling of the lateral borders of the anterior surface of the incisors.

Incisors.—The species is represented only by a few upper and lower incisors, two of which, obtained from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral cave, are figured in pl. VIII. figs. 22, 23. Compared with the incisors of *A. fasciculata* these teeth indicate a slightly larger form, and are distinguished by the more-marked bevelling of their outer edges, and a difference in their curvature. They are still larger than the incisors of *A. africana*, but much smaller than those of any existing species of *Hystrix*. Their resemblance to the incisors of *Atherura* is indeed so close as to leave little, if any, doubt as to their generic identity, and since they appear to indicate a form decidedly distinct from either of the existing species it has been thought well to give to this form the name of *A. karnuliensis*. The rarity of the remains of *Atherura* as compared with those of *Hystrix* seems to indicate that the former genus was dying out in Madras in the pleistocene, but its occurrence there is of considerable importance as tending to bridge over the enormous interval separating the areas respectively inhabited by the two existing species.

LEPUS (cf. NIGRICOLLIS, F. Cuvier).

Mandible.—In the absence of any evidence to the contrary the remains of the Karnul hare are provisionally referred to the existing south Indian species, although they are really insufficient for specific determination. There are three specimens of imperfect right mandibular rami (No. F. 218), of which the least imperfect was obtained from bed *Cu* in the Cathedral, while the other two were found in bed *Aa* in the Chaper-House.

Limb-bones and vertebrae.—In the Cathedral, Charnel-House, and Purgatory caves limb-bones and vertebrae of the hare are very common, and extend to beds low down

¹ *Supra*, vol. III. p. 109.

in the series. A humerus from the Purgatory cave is figured in pl. VIII. fig. 7.

EQUUS ASINUS, Linn.

Definition of the term.—Under this specific name may be included both the domestic races, and the wild asses of Nubia and Somali-land, which are referred to two races by Mr. Sclater.¹

Molars.—The much-worn third right upper true molar, of which the crown surface is represented in pl. IX. fig. 15, was obtained from bed Cf in the Cathedral, and agrees so exactly with the corresponding tooth of the domestic *E. asinus* that there is every probability of its specific identity.² This specimen, of which the antero-posterior diameter is only 0·89 inch, is in a thoroughly fossilized condition. A little-worn left upper tooth belonging to the middle of the cheek-series (No. F. 253) from bed Cb in the same cave agrees in relative size with the preceding specimen; its antero-posterior diameter being 0·85, and the transverse 0·79 inch. The third right lower true molar from bed Cf in the Cathedral represented in fig. 11 of the same plate agrees so exactly with the corresponding upper tooth that it might have been thought to have belonged to the same individual, were it not that it is in a less worn condition. The antero-posterior diameter of this specimen is 1·08 inches. The much-worn left lower tooth represented in fig. 12 of the same plate was obtained from bed Ca in the same cave, and from its very small size is evidently $\overline{m.1}$; its length is 0·8 inch.

Metatarsal.—A right third metatarsal³ (No. F. 258) from bed Ca in the Cathedral agrees in relative size with the teeth. The length of this specimen is 8·2, and the transverse diameter of the distal extremity 1·54 inches.

Distribution.—The existing wild races of *E. asinus* being confined to north Africa it is extremely interesting to find evidence in the pleistocene of southern India of a form which there is every reason to regard as specifically the same, and which not improbably indicates that the African races originally migrated from India. A fragment of the right ramus of the mandible of a small species of *Equus* from the pleistocene of the Narbada (British Museum No. M. 2690⁴) may not improbably indicate the existence of the present or an allied species in that area.

EQUUS, sp. a.

Upper molars.—Several molars of an *Equus* of superior size to *E. asinus*, and agreeing approximately in this respect with *E. onager* of north-western India and Persia have been obtained from the Cathedral cave. Three of these specimens belonging to the upper jaw are represented in pl. IX. figs. 14, 16, 17; those in figs.

¹ 'Proc. Zool. Soc.' 1884. p. 542. *Equus taniopus*, Heuglin, is a synonym of one of these forms, and the inclusion of both in *E. asinus* renders unnecessary the note in reference to *E. taniopus* given in vol. II. p. xi. of this work.

² There are apparently no means of distinguishing the teeth of *E. asinus* from those of a very small pony, but the absence of any wild diminutive species of true horses in India and Africa renders it highly improbable that the Karnul *Equus* belonged to such a form.

³ Noticed by Mr. Foote in the 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 204 (No. 2).

⁴ "Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus." pt. III. p. 73 (1885).

14 and 17 being from the middle of the cheek-series of the left side, and the one in fig. 16 the last upper true molar of the same side; two are from bed *Cc*, while the third is from *Cd*. These teeth agree with those of existing species in the excessive length of the antero-internal pillar (*e*), and are inferior in size to *E. namadicus* of the Narbada pleistocene.¹ The specimen represented in fig. 16 appears scarcely larger than the corresponding opposite tooth of *E. asinus* represented in fig. 15; but this is accounted for by its much earlier stage of wear, its antero-posterior diameter at the horizontal plane corresponding to that of the latter specimen being 0·98 inch.

Lower molar.—The third right lower true molar from bed *Cb* in the Cathedral represented in fig. 13 exhibits the difference in size between the corresponding tooth of *E. asinus* (fig. 11).

Metatarsal.—A right third metatarsal (No. F. 259) from bed *Cf* in the Cathedral, which has lost a portion of its distal extremity, agrees in relative size with the foregoing teeth; its extreme length being 9·3 inches. This specimen is much smaller than the average of the metatarsals of the fossil races of *E. caballus* (and therefore than those of *E. namadicus*), and apparently indicates a species of the size of *E. onager*.

Affinities.—The foregoing specimens are insufficient for specific distinction, and all that can be said about them is that they indicate a species superior in size to *E. asinus*, which is certainly distinct both from the larger *E. namadicus* of the earlier pleistocene, and *E. sivalensis*² of the pliocene of India. This species was about equal in dimensions to the existing Indian *E. onager* and some of the south African species;³ and, judging from the marked Ethiopian facies of a considerable portion of the Karnul fauna, and the absence at the present day of any existing wild *Equus* in southern India, it is not improbable that its affinities may be with the latter.

RHINOCEROS KARNULIENSIS, nobis.⁴

History.—The remains on which this species is founded were provisionally identified by Mr. Foote⁵ with *R. sondaicus*, but their distinctness was shown by the present writer in the paper cited above. The remains comprise numerous detached upper and lower cheek-teeth, many of which are imperfect, the greater portion of the left ramus of the mandible, a fragment of a right ramus with one true molar, the greater part of a humerus, three imperfect cervical vertebræ, and the distal half of a metapodial. The mandible and the more perfect teeth, to which comparisons will be mainly confined, are figured in pl. X.

Mandible.—It will be convenient to commence the description with the left mandibular ramus, of which two views are given on a scale of one half in pl. X.

¹ *Vide supra*, vol. II, pl. XIV, fig. 3—on the assumption that some of the specimens are premolars.

² Distinguished by the antero-posterior shortness of the antero-internal pillar of the upper cheek-teeth.

³ In the upper molars of *E. zebra* figured by Rüttimeyer in the "Pferde der Quaternär-Epoche" ('Abh. Schweiz. pal. Ges.' vol. II.) pls. I. and II. fig. 7 (1877), the antero-internal pillar is more elongated antero-posteriorly.

⁴ 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XIX, p. 120 (1886).

⁵ *Ibid.* vol. XVIII, p. 232 (*R. javanicus*).

figs. 4, 4a. This specimen comprises the greater portion of the horizontal ramus and the hinder part of the symphysis; the last five cheek-teeth are *in situ*, and from their worn condition indicate that their owner was an adult individual; the alveolus of $\overline{\text{pm.2}}$ still remains, but as there is no trace of that of $\overline{\text{pm.1}}$ the latter tooth must have totally disappeared. In size the specimen corresponds with the mandible of *R. sondaicus*. In the broken extremity of the symphysis there is no trace of alveoli for canines, and this circumstance, together with the backward extension of the symphysis to the anterior border of $\overline{\text{pm.3}}$ (fig. 4), the convexity of the inferior border of the ramus, the sudden inward curvature of the external border of the ramus in advance of the same tooth, the backward position of the mentary foramen (*for.*), and the narrow, deep, symphyseal channel, indicate that the specimen belongs to that group¹ of rhinoceroses in which the canines are usually absent,² and all the known forms are bicorn. The length of the space occupied by the five cheek-teeth is 7.6 inches, and the length of $\overline{\text{m.3}}$ 1.9 inches. The cheek-teeth are remarkable for the extremely thick coat of cement which invests the bases of their crowns; they have no trace of any external cingulum, but do not present any other well-marked specific characters. The fragment of a right mandibular ramus (No. F. 238) containing the slightly worn $\overline{\text{m.3}}$ is of rather larger size, the length of the tooth being 2.0 inches.

Upper true molars.—Of the upper true molars the crowns³ of the associated left $\overline{\text{m.2}}$ and $\overline{\text{m.3}}$ are represented in pl. X. figs. 1, 1a, 1b; the collection also contains the crown of the right $\overline{\text{m.3}}$ of the same individual, and a less perfect specimen of the right $\overline{\text{m.1}}$ or $\overline{\text{m.2}}$ (No. F. 234). The figured specimens are in a middle condition of wear, and belong to the more common type of structure, as exemplified in *R. sondaicus*. The first and second costæ (*c*, *d*) are prominent and form a well-marked buttress,⁴ and the external surface is deeply curved; there is a distinct cingulum on the anterior and inner surfaces of the anterior collis (*a*), which is totally absent on the posterior collis (*b*); the two collis are separated by a considerable interval: the crochet (*e*) is well developed and has a separate accessory tubercle in the median valley, which occurs in all the specimens in the collection; there is no combing-plate, no anterochet, nor any trace of a tubercle at the entrance of the median valley (*g*), and when more worn the crowns would present only two fossettes. Compared with the molars of *R. sondaicus* the crowns appear to have been relatively rather shorter, and may be described as being probably of a sub-brachydont type.⁵ The length of the outer surface of $\overline{\text{m.2}}$ is 1.8, and that of its anterior surface 2.1 inches.

¹ The Atelodine group (to which *R. deccanensis* belongs); see "Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus." pt. III. p. 92.

² In *R. persie*, Pohlig ('Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.' vol. XLII. p. 178), of Maragha lower canines are present.

³ The roots of all these teeth have been gnawed off by porcupines.

⁴ The absence of a buttress is seen in the third right upper true molar of *R. unicornis* represented in figs. 3, 3a of the same plate.

⁵ In the preliminary notice these teeth were described as decidedly brachydont. Subsequent examination has, however, shown that owing to their partially worn condition and the fact of the base of the crowns having been gnawed away, it is very difficult to come to a certain conclusion on this point.

Upper premolars.—There are unfortunately no perfect upper premolars in the collection; but the inner half of a well-worn right pm.3 is represented in pl. X. fig. 2. This specimen¹ shows that there is no trace of a cingulum on the anterior collis (a), and merely an oblique ridge running downwards and backwards on the anterior aspect of the posterior collis (b); the two colles unite at their junction for a considerable part of their height. The corresponding portion of the left pm.4 of the same individual (No. F. 135a) presents precisely similar features.

Affinities.—That the present form is specifically distinct from all the existing Indian species of *Rhinoceros* is self-apparent; and it will not be difficult to show its apparent distinctness from all the fossil species of the same country. In Madras two other species occur in a fossil condition; the first of which appears identical with the existing *R. unicornis*, and is known by the slightly-worn third right upper true molar represented in pl. X. figs. 3, 3a, which was obtained several years ago by Mr. Foote from a turbary, and is interesting as showing the extensive range of this species in past times.² The second species, *R. deccanensis*, Foote,³ is of pleistocene age, and, although of somewhat superior size, agrees with the present form in the absence of lower canines, and in the general plan of structure of the upper true molars. The teeth are, however, described as being markedly hypsodont, and without any appreciable quantity of cement, while in the upper true molars the external surface is nearly flat, and the colles are approximated and show no trace of any internal cingulum. In the premolars, however, there is a very strongly-marked cingulum completely surrounding the inner half of the crown,⁴ and the inner half of the anterior collis appears less flattened. The premolars are moreover larger in proportion to the true molars, the antero-posterior diameter of pm.4 being 1.55 and that of m.2 1.9, while in the present form the corresponding dimensions are 1.15 and 1.7. In the mandible the arcuation of the inferior border, and especially the upward inclination of its anterior moiety, is very much more strongly marked,⁵ and the bases of the crowns of pm.2 and pm.3 are placed on a considerably higher level than that of pm.4, instead of in the same horizontal line. The symphysial channel appears wider, much less distinctly defined, and more open; pm.2 is apparently larger and more widely separated from its fellow of the opposite side, while there is a distinct cingulum at the two extremities of the outer surfaces of the premolars, but no trace of a mentary foramen below pm.3. From the structure of that portion of the symphysis still remaining it appears probable that this part was rather shorter in the fossil. With the fossil rhinoceroses of the Siwaliks the present form has no affinity; the only bicorn species (*R. platyrhinus*) having upper cheek teeth of a totally different type of structure. The Maragha *R. persie*⁶ is also an entirely different form.

¹ It is highly probable that this and the next specimen belong to the same individual as the true molars.

² The artist has foreshortened the inner surfaces of the colles in fig. 3, which makes the crown look lower than it really is, but its true height is shown in fig. 3a.

³ *Supra*, vol. I. pp. 1-17. pls. I.-III.

⁴ Compare Foote, *op. cit.* pl. I.

⁵ Compare Foote, pl. II. fig. 3.

⁶ *Vide supra*, p. 41, note 2.

Of the fossil European members of the Atelodine group occurring above the Pikermi horizon the one which apparently comes nearest to the Karnul rhinoceros is *R. etruscus*. The upper cheek-dentition of that species is, however, apparently somewhat more brachyodont, while the upper premolars usually have a very distinct horizontal cingulum on their inner aspect,¹ and are larger in proportion to the true molars. The latter are, however, very like those of the fossil, and show a cingulum on the inner aspect of the anterior collis in the two last of the series,² although the second costa does not extend to the base of the crown. The mandible also approaches the Karnul jaw in general contour, but the symphyseal channel is shallower and less defined, while the outer surface of the horizontal ramus inclines less inwardly in front of $\overline{\text{pm.3}}$, and the mentary foramen is usually double and has its hinder aperture placed below $\overline{\text{pm.2}}$ instead of $\overline{\text{pm.3}}$, and nearer to the inferior border of the ramus;³ there is also a distinct cingulum at the two extremities of the outer surface of the lower cheek-teeth.⁴

Of the two existing African rhinoceroses *R. sinuatus* has no affinity with the present form, but *R. bicornis* appears very closely allied. The upper cheek-teeth of the latter have, however, considerably higher crowns, the second costa in the true molars does not extend to the base of the crown, and the buttress in the same teeth appears less strongly marked, while the premolars have a slight cingulum, which does not present an oblique ridge on the posterior collis. The contour of the inferior border of the mandible is also more curved,⁵ but the hinder part of the symphysis is extremely like that of the fossil, many specimens showing the same well-defined channel. In most examples of the existing species the mentary foramen occupies the same position as in the fossil,⁶ but the symphysis of the latter was almost certainly somewhat longer anteriorly, and was perhaps intermediate in this respect between *R. bicornis* and *R. etruscus*. The bicorn *R. pachygnathus* of Pikermi appears closely allied to *R. bicornis*, and differs from the fossil in much the same respects as the latter.

Summary.—The usual ill fortune of the palæontologist obtains in the present instance, for had but the mandibular symphysis of the Karnul rhinoceros been complete there would have been no question whether its affinities were nearest to *R. etruscus* and *R. deccanensis*, or to *R. bicornis*. There is, however, apparently but little doubt as to its specific distinctness from the first of these three species; and if it be assumed that the presence of the cingulum in the upper premolars, the absence of a large amount of cement in the cheek-teeth, the contour of the mandible, and the position of the mentary foramen, are constant characters in the second species, it will be evident that the present form cannot be identified with the Deccan rhinoceros. The apparently more hypsodont dentition of *R. bicornis* and the difference in the contour

¹ Compare Boyd-Dawkins "Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc." vol. XXIV. pl. VII. fig. 1 (1868).

² *Ibid.* pl. VII. fig. 1. and VIII. fig. 4.

³ Compare "Falconer's Palæontological Memoirs," vol. II. pl. XXVII.

⁴ Compare Dawkins, *op. cit.* pl. VII. fig. 3.

⁵ Compare Blainville's "Ostéographie"—genus *Rhinoceros*, pl. III.

⁶ It is occasionally situated below $\overline{\text{pm.2}}$.

of the inferior border of the mandible, together with the apparently longer symphysis, seems to indicate specific distinction in this instance also.

These conclusions entail the necessity of at least provisionally regarding the Karnul rhinoceros as specifically distinct from all other described forms. Additional specimens are, however, essential to a fuller comprehension of its affinities, and all that can be said at present is that the species appears to show characters connecting it on the one hand with *R. etruscus* and *R. deccanensis*, and on the other with *R. bicornis*.

Horizon.—The majority of the specimens were obtained from the Cathedral cave, the more perfect ones being found in the beds *C*, *Ob*, *Cc*, and *Cd*, and broken fragments in *Ce* and *Cf*.¹ Specimens were also found in the Charnel-House, the right upper true molar (No. F. 234) noticed on page 41 being apparently the one alluded to by Mr. Foote² from that cave.

Bos, or BUBALUS, sp.

Limb-bones, teeth, and mandible.—The remains of ruminants belonging either to one or both of the above-mentioned genera are abundant in the Cathedral, especially in the beds *Ob*, *Cc*, and *Cd*, and comprise limb-bones, detached teeth, and several imperfect mandibular rami. In the absence, however, of any of the characteristic portions of the cranium it seems impossible to make a generic determination of these specimens.

BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS (Pallas).

Syn. *Portax picta*, H. Smith.

Upper molars.—Several upper molars of this species were obtained from the Cathedral in beds *Ca*, *Cb*, *Cc*, and *Cd*, of which three are represented in pl. XI. figs. 7, 8, 9.

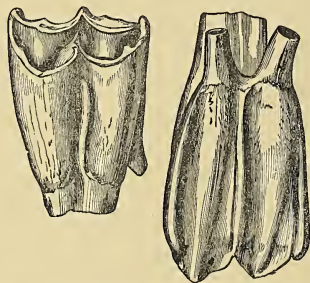


Fig. 2. *Boselaphus tragocamelus*. The second left upper true molar, in an almost unworn condition: recent, India.

The slightly worn specimens represented from the inner aspects in figs. 7, 9, judging from their comparatively short crowns, are probably examples of m.1 (of the right side), while the unworn tooth of which the outer aspect is shown in fig. 8 is m.2 of the same side. These teeth agree precisely with the molars of the existing race, of which the left m.2 of a female is figured in the accompanying woodcut, and exhibit the characteristic tall crown, with the long and slender accessory inner column, which is attached entirely to the hinder crescent. It is very difficult to point out any characters by which these teeth can be distinguished from those of the Siwalik *Boselaphus* figured in plate XIII. of the preceding volume of this work.

Lower molar and mandible.—An unworn left (second ?) lower true molar, which

¹ Vide Foote 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVIII. p. 230.

² *Ibid.* vol. XVII. p. 204.

has lost part of the inner column of the anterior lobe, from bed *Aa* in the Chapter-House, is represented from the external aspect in pl. XI. fig. 10. Mr. Foote¹ refers to this species a fragment of the left ramus of a mandible (No. F. 285) from bed *L* in the Charnel-House, containing the much-worn $\overline{m.1}$ and $\overline{m.2}$; while the right ramus of a very young animal with the three milk-molars represented in pl. XI. figs. 14, 14a may also be referred to it. The latter agrees very closely with a slightly older specimen of the opposite ramus of the Siwalik form represented in vol. III. pl. XIII. fig. 4.

GENUS, *non. det.*

Upper molar.—The partially-worn and slightly imperfect left upper true molar from bed *Cb* of the Cathedral represented in pl. XI. figs. 2, 2a apparently indicates the occurrence of a large antelope belonging to the group which comprises the genera *Oryx*, *Palaoryx*, *Addax*, and *Hippotragus*. The tooth is characterized by the square form of the base of the crown, the large size of the inner accessory column, and the well-developed costæ on the outer surface. Among living antelopes the specimen comes nearest to the teeth of *Oryx* and *Hippotragus*, but apparently indicates a more brachyodont form; it differs from the former by being narrower, and by the absence of the antero-posterior expansion of the accessory column. The molars of the Pikermi species of *Palaoryx* have a flatter outer surface, and a very minute accessory column; but the tooth of the so-called *Antilope boödon*, from the pliocene of France, which is referred by M. Depéret² to *Palaoryx* is exceedingly like the Indian fossil. The latter differs from the molars of *Oreas*, *Strepsiceros*, and *Palaoreas*, by the more marked external costæ, and from the existing species of the two former genera by the presence of the large accessory column, although resembling the fossil forms in this respect.³

GAZELLA BENETTI (Sykes).

Mandible.—The imperfect left mandibular ramus from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral represented in pl. XI. figs. 15, 15a agrees precisely with the mandible of a female of this species in the British Museum (No. 617d)⁴; the relative shortness of the premolars, which is a characteristic feature of the genus, being well shown in the fossil. A fragment of the left ramus of the mandible of a male (No. F. 279) was obtained from bed *I* in the Charnel-House; and it is not improbable that an atlas vertebra (No. F. 279a) from the Purgatory cave, an axis (No. F. 279b) from the Cathedral, and some metapodials and phalangeals (No. 279c) may also belong to the present species.

ANTILOPE CERVICAPRA (Linn).

Syn. *A. bezoartica*, Auct.

Upper molar.—The partially-worn second left upper true molar from bed *Cb* in

¹ 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 206 (No. 1).

² 'Thèses. Facult. Sci. Paris.' sér. A. No. 67—'Bassin Tertiaire du Roussillon.' p. 247. pl. III. figs. 9, 10 (1885).

³ *Vide supra*. pp. 8, 9.

⁴ Gray "Hand-list of Edentate, Ruminant, and Thick-Skinned Animals," p. 109 (1873).

the Cathedral represented in pl. XI. figs. 13, 13a agrees precisely with the corresponding tooth of this species, and may accordingly be taken as indicating its occurrence among the Karnul fauna.

TETRACEROS QUADRICORNIS (Blainville).

Mandible.—The imperfect left mandibular ramus containing all the cheek-teeth except $\overline{pm}.2$ represented in pl. XI. figs. 12, 12a was obtained from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral. This specimen, which exhibits the slender external accessory column in the true molars characteristic of some individuals of this species,¹ cannot be distinguished from the corresponding portion of the mandible of existing examples of the four-horned antelope, and exhibits the relatively large size of the premolars characteristic of the genus. The relatively large size of these teeth may be seen by comparing the figures of the specimen with those of the mandible of *Gazella bennetti* represented in figs. 15, 15a of the same plate, when it will be observed that while the length of $\overline{m}.3$ is nearly the same in the two specimens, the length of the space occupied by the three premolars in the latter is rather less than the united length of the two hinder teeth of that series in the present specimen. *Tetraceros quadricornis* is one of the commonest of the larger Madras mammals, and may probably be regarded as the descendant of the smaller *T. daviesi*² of the Siwaliks.

CERVUS ARISTOTELIS, Cuvier.

Antler.—An imperfect antler from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral agrees very closely with that of the existing sambar.

Molars.—Numerous upper molars indistinguishable from those of the living race have been obtained from beds *Cb*, *Cc*, *Cd*, and *Cf*, of the Cathedral, of which two very perfect examples are figured in pl. XI. figs. 5, 5a, and 6, 6a. The specimen represented in figs. 5, 5a is a first left upper true molar, while that in figs. 6, 6a is the second molar of the opposite side. Both teeth are partially worn, and exhibit very clearly the short, squared crowns, with the large accessory column attached at its base to both the adjacent crescents.

Vertebra and limb-bones.—It is not improbable that an atlas vertebra (No. F. 305) from bed *Ca* of the Cathedral belongs to this species, and Mr. Foote³ refers to it an imperfect tibia (No. F. 305,a) and an astragalus (No. F. 305,b) from bed *L* in the Charnel-House.

Range.—The species is found throughout India, and thence through Assam and Burma to the Malay peninsula, and also occurs in Ceylon; it has been provisionally recorded from the pleistocene of the Narbada valley.⁴

CERVUS AXIS, Erxleben.

Molars.—To this species may be referred the two specimens of third upper true molars from beds *Cb* and *Cc* in the Cathedral represented in pl. XI. figs. 1, 1a, and 3.

¹ *Vide supra*, p. 20.

² *Ibid.*, p. 19.

³ 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVII. p. 207 (Nos. 15, 16).

⁴ "Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus." pt. II. p. 103 (1885).

The specimen in figs. 1, 1a belongs to the right side, and is but slightly worn; it exhibits the comparative hypsodontism characteristic of this species, and the very small size of the inner accessory column. The specimen represented in fig. 3 is considerably more worn, and belongs to the left side. The right first or second lower true molar represented in fig. 4 of the same plate was obtained from bed *Cc* of the Cathedral.

(?) *CERVULUS MUNTJAC* (Zimmermann).

Syn. *Cervulus aureus*, Auct.

Upper molar.—The imperfect tooth from the Purgatory cave represented in pl. XI. figs. 11, 11a agrees exactly with the corresponding portion of the second right upper true molar of the muntjac, and may probably be referred to that species, although it is very difficult to distinguish such an imperfect specimen from the corresponding tooth of *Tetracerus quadricornis*.

TRAGULUS (cf. *MEMINNA* [Erxleben]).

Metapodials.—Two specimens of the distal half of metapodials wanting the epiphyses (No. F. 307), from bed *Cc* in the Cathedral, indicate the presence of a chevrotain, which is probably identical with the existing Indian species, among the Karnul fauna.

SUS CRISTATUS, Wagner.

Occurrence.—Detached teeth of *Sus* occur very commonly in nearly all the beds of the Cathedral, and in many of those of the other caves. The difference in the size of the cheek-teeth indicates the occurrence of two forms, one of which may be identified with the existing Indian species, while the other apparently indicates a new species. Since the third true molars afford the best distinctive characters, comparisons will be in the main confined to these teeth.

Lower molars.—Three specimens of the third left lower true molar from beds *Cb* and *Cc* in the Cathedral are represented in pl. IX. figs. 1, 2, 4, of which the one in fig. 1 is the most, and that in fig. 4 the least worn.¹ The fragment of the right ramus of a mandible with the three true molars represented in fig. 5 of the same plate was obtained by Mr. Foote from a turbary in Madras in company with the molar of *Rhinoceros unicornis* figured in pl. X. fig. 3. The teeth of the latter specimen, which from the complexity of the talon (*b, c, d*) may be inferred to have belonged to a male, agree exactly in size with those of average individuals of the existing race, of which a third lower molar is figured in the accompanying woodcut; but the Karnul specimens are slightly larger. In regard to the complexity of the talon of the third lower molar there is considerable



Fig. 3. *Sus cristatus*. The third right lower true molar of a male. Recent.
1. British Museum. No. 716.

¹ The lettering designating the different elements of these teeth is the same as that employed in pl. VII. of vol. III. of the present work.

variation; the complexity being greatest in male animals. The figured specimen is an average example, but in some individuals the portion *d* consists of only a single column¹; while in others the complexity is as great as in the specimen represented in fig. 5, where there are four distinct columns in this portion. With the exception of one specimen (No. F. 266*b*), which agrees with the one figured in the woodcut, all the Karnul teeth exhibit the extreme complexity of talon which is only sometimes met with in the existing race. In the (probably male) specimen represented in fig. 4 the columns are rather taller, and their inner surface more flattened than in any recent examples which have come under the writer's notice, in both of which respects the specimen approximates to the corresponding tooth of the Siwalik *S. falconeri*, of which specimens are represented in vol. III. pl. VII. figs. 1 and 2 of this work. In male individuals of that species (vol. III. pl. VII. fig. 2) the third molar is considerably larger than the Karnul teeth; but in the female (vol. III. pl. VII. fig. 1) this tooth is very nearly of the same length as the latter. The Karnul and other teeth of *S. cristatus* may, however, be easily distinguished from those of females of *S. falconeri*, by the smaller interval between the column marked *a* and the anterior extremity, which is indicative of the less degree of lateral compression and antero-posterior extension of the main columns of the former teeth. This feature is, however, rather less marked in the specimen represented in pl. IX. fig. 4 than in the other teeth.

Upper molar.—The slightly-worn third right upper true molar from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral represented in pl. IX. fig. 7 agrees in relative size and the great complexity of the talon (*a*, *b*, *c*) with the lower teeth. There are two equal-sized specimens (No. F. 260*b*, 267*b*) from beds *Cb* and *Cd* in the Cathedral, in the latter of which the talon is still more complex.

Lower canine.—The anterior portion of the left lower canine of a male from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral represented in pl. IX. fig. 10 can scarcely be distinguished from the corresponding tooth of large individuals of the existing race, and indicates that some of the molars described above belong to the same sex.

Range and affinity.—The Karnul specimens carry back *Sus cristatus* to the later pleistocene, and the impossibility of distinguishing the third lower Karnul molars from the corresponding tooth of the mandible from the Narbada described on page 85 of the preceding volume of this work² almost certainly indicates the existence of the species in the earlier part of the same period. The tendency to a greater complexity of structure in the last molar of the fossil race appears to show decided evidence of affinity with *S. falconeri*, and to indicate the probability of the living species being a descendant from the Siwalik form which has lost the elongated facial portion of the cranium characteristic of the latter; and in the sequel it is suggested that the next species may be the survivor of the intermediate form. The existence

¹ In vol. III. p. 75 it is stated (from the comparison of an insufficient number of specimens) that the portion *d* always consists of only a single column.

² See "Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus." pt. II. p. 266. Nos. 36843, 36726 (1885).

of an allied form in the reputed pliocene of Algiers is apparently afforded by *S. phacochoeroides*, Thomas,¹ in which the third lower true molar agrees very closely in size and structure with the specimen represented in pl. IX. fig. 4, although the development of lateral accessory columns in the talon is somewhat greater.

SUS KARNULIENSIS, n. sp. nobis.

Definition.—This provisional species agrees in size with *S. falconeri*, but in the general structure of the molars with *S. cristatus*, although some specimens of these teeth approach those of certain examples of the former.

Lower molar.—The much-worn third left lower true molar from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral represented in pl. IX. fig. 3, and the somewhat less-worn tooth of the opposite side from bed *Cb* represented in fig. 8 indicate a species allied in the structure of these teeth to *S. cristatus*, but of considerably larger size. It appears, indeed, very difficult to detect any structural difference between these teeth and those specimens of the third lower molars of that species in which the talon (*b*, *c*, *d*) is of the most complex type. Compared with the corresponding tooth of the male of the Siwalik *S. falconeri* (*supra*. vol. III. pl. VII. fig. 2) these teeth agree very closely in length, but differ by their inferior width and less elongation of the main columns, so that the interval between the anterior extremity and the point *a* is very much smaller. This difference is still more marked if the Karnul teeth be compared with *m.3* of the female of the Siwalik species (vol. III. pl. VII. fig. 1), when it will be seen that in the absolutely smaller Siwalik tooth the above-mentioned interval is greater than in the Karnul teeth. In one male mandible of *S. falconeri* (B.M. No. M. 2012²) the third lower true molar is very like the Karnul specimen represented in fig. 3; the interval between the anterior border and *a* being but very slightly smaller.

Upper molars.—The well-worn third right upper true molar from bed *Cd* in the Cathedral represented in pl. IX. fig. 6, and the almost unworn corresponding tooth of the opposite side from the same bed represented in fig. 9, agree in relative size with the lower molars. Both specimens exhibit great complexity in the development of the talon (*a*, *b*, *c*), and also of the lateral accessory columns; in fig. 9 there is a supplemental line of small tubercles behind *c* which is wanting in fig. 6. Beyond the circumstance that the accessory columns appear more numerous than in *m.3* of *S. cristatus* (fig. 7) these teeth do not appear to differ structurally from examples of that species in which the talon of that tooth is unusually largely developed. Compared with the two specimens of *m.3* of *S. falconeri* represented in vol. III. pl. VII. figs. 5, 7, the Karnul teeth differ by their greater relative width, the shorter interval between the anterior extremity and the point *a*, and the lesser antero-posterior elongation of the discs of dentine formed by the abrasion of the main columns. In one male cranium of *S. falconeri* (B.M. No. 15316³) *m.3* is, however, wider than usual, and thereby approaches the Karnul teeth, although the interval between *a* and

¹ 'Mém. Soc. Géol. France,' sér. 3. vol. III. pt. 2, p. 10. pl. X, fig. 1 (1885).

² See 'Cat. Foss. Mamm. Brit. Mus.' pt. II. p. 264.

³ *Ibid.* p. 263.

the anterior border is much superior.¹ A slightly-worn second upper true molar from bed *Cc* in the Cathedral agrees with *m.2* of *S. cristatus* in the squareness of the crown, and has not the extremely elongated form usually characteristic of slightly worn specimens of this tooth in *S. falconeri* (compare vol. III. pl. VII. fig. 5).

Distinctness and affinities.—The structure of the cheek-teeth of the present form indicates that their affinity is nearer to *S. cristatus* and *S. falconeri* than to any other species. Their superior size apparently, however, forbids their reference to the former species, while the differences indicated above appear equally conclusive as to their distinction from the latter; and it is accordingly proposed to refer them to a new species, with the name of *S. karnuliensis*. The resemblance between the teeth of this species and those of certain examples of *S. falconeri* may suggest that the former is the survivor of the form connecting the latter with the existing *S. cristatus*.

MANIS GIGANTEA, Illiger.

Phalangeal.—The terminal phalangeal of the third digit of the right manus of a large *Manis* represented in pl. VIII. figs. 8, 8a was obtained from bed *Cc* in the Cathedral cave. This specimen indicates a much larger animal than the existing Indian *M. pentadactyla*,² and agrees so closely with the corresponding bone of *M. gigantea* of western Africa that it certainly indicates a very closely allied form, which, in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, may be regarded as specifically identical. The fossil specimen is slightly larger than the corresponding bone of a skeleton in the British Museum,³ of which the total length is 4 feet 6 inches.

The Siwalik edentate.—In the first volume⁴ of the present work the second phalangeal of the third digit of the manus of an edentate from the lower Siwaliks of Sind was described and figured under the name of *Manis sindiensis*. The opportunity of comparing a cast of this specimen with the corresponding bones of *Manis gigantea* and *Macrotherium giganteum* has, however, convinced the writer that this determination

is erroneous, and that the Siwalik edentate should rather be referred to *Macrotherium*. Compared with *Manis* the specimen (woodcut fig. 4) differs by the supratrochlear portion being shorter, and by the lesser projection of the free borders of the trochleæ, as well as by the superior termination of the posterior surface being higher than that of the anterior, and the narrowness of the ridge dividing the two articular facettes on the proximal surface. In these



Fig. 4. *Macrotherium sindiense*. The second phalangeal of the third digit of the manus, viewed from the anterior and distal aspects; from the lower Siwaliks of Sind. $\frac{1}{2}$. Indian Museum (No. D. 99).

respects the specimen agrees very closely with the corresponding bone of *Macro-*

¹ In the Siwalik specimen the talon is less developed than usual, and thereby shows on a superficial examination a closer resemblance to the Karnul teeth than is really the case.

² The Karnul form was referred to this species by Mr. Foote in the 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVIII. p. 232.

³ No. 1458a. See Gray "Hand-List of Edentate, etc., Mammals," p. 10 (1873).

⁴ Page 82 (64), pl. VIII. figs. 11-14.

therium giganteum, but in the deep concavity of the proximal articular facettes and the more perfect rounding of the distal trochleæ it resembles *Manis*; in size it is intermediate between *Macrotherium giganteum* and *Manis gigantea*. On the whole the characters of this specimen appear nearer to *Macrotherium* than to *Manis*, and it therefore appears advisable to refer it to the former genus, but the above-mentioned resemblance to *Manis*, coupled with the size of the specimen, and the occurrence of *Manis gigantea* in the pleistocene of India, renders it highly probable that the species to which it belonged was a form connecting the generalized *Macrotherium giganteum* of the middle miocene of Europe with the more specialized genus *Manis*.

III. AVES.

General.—The remains of birds are of far less common occurrence in the Karnul caves than those of mammals, and this paucity of specimens, together with the intrinsic difficulty of the determination of imperfect bones of birds,¹ renders the number of determined forms but small. In addition, however, to the forms mentioned below an imperfect humerus (No. F. 319) from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral, agreeing in general characters with the corresponding bone of *Corvus corone*, probably indicates the occurrence of a member of the *Corvidæ*; while three smaller specimens of the homologous bone may perhaps belong to other members of the *Passeres*. Other humeri (No. F. 316) from the same cave not improbably indicate the occurrence of *Columbidæ*; while a right humerus (No. F. 317) from bed *Ca* indicates a genus of *Anatidæ* in which this bone is relatively longer and more slender than in *Anas boschas*. All the determined forms belong to existing Indian species, but there is apparently evidence of a variety of *Francolinus pondicerianus*. The following list indicates the systematic position of the forms described.

ACCIPITRES. Neophron percnopterus (Linn).	GALLINÆ. Francolinus pictus (Jard. and Selby).
? Milvus or Circus, sp.	pondicerianus ² (Gmelin).
Ketupa ceylonensis (Gmelin).	ALECTORIDES. Grus (cf. communis, Bechst.)
Bubo coromandus (Lath.)	HERODIONES. Ibis melanocephala ² (Lath.)

NEOPHRON PERCNOPTERUS³ (Linn.)

Humerus.—The distal extremity of a left humerus (No. F. 309) from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral agrees exactly in contour with the corresponding bone of the skeleton of this species in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, although belonging to a somewhat larger individual. The characteristic deep fossa on the dorsal aspect is well exhibited.

(?) MILVUS, or CIRCUS, sp.

Tarso-metatarsus.—The distal half of the left tarso-metatarsus of a small raptorial

¹ This difficulty is intensified by the want of a really good collection of bird-skeletons in England.

² The writer follows Slater ("List of Animals in Gardens of Zool. Soc." 8th ed. pp. 411, 468 [1883]) in referring these two species respectively to *Francolinus* and *Ibis*, rather than making them the types of the genera *Ortygornis* and *Threskiornis*.

³ The so-called *N. ginginianus* is included under this name as being at least palæontologically inseparable.

bird from a bed low down in the Cathedral cave, which is figured in the accompanying

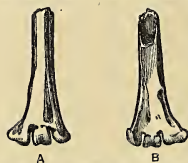


Fig. 5. (?) *Milvus* or *Circus*, sp. The distal half of the left tarso-metatarsus, from the anterior (A) and posterior (B) aspects; from the Cathedral cave. †. Ind. Mus. (No. F. 310).

woodcut, may be referred either to *Milvus*, *Circus*, or one of the allied genera. The fossil specimen agrees very closely in size with the corresponding bone of a skeleton of the widely distributed *Circus cyaneus* (Linn.) preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.

KETUPA CEYLONENSIS (Gmelin).

Limb-bones.—This species is represented by a right femur¹ (No. F. 313a) and

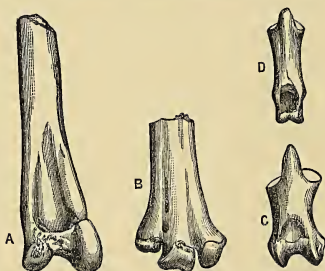


Fig. 6. A.B.D. *Ketupa ceylonensis*. The distal half of the right tibio-tarsus (A), of the right tarso-metatarsus (B), and the 3rd phalangeal of the 3rd digit of the pes (D). C. *Bubo coromandus*. The 2nd phalangeal of the 3rd digit of the pes. All the specimens are from the Cathedral cave.

the distal half of the right tibio-tarsus from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral, as well as by the distal portion of the right tarso-metatarsus from bed *Cb*, and the third phalangeal of the third digit of the pes from bed *Ca* in the same cave; the three last-named bones being figured from the anterior aspect in the accompanying woodcut (fig. 6 a, b, d). These specimens agree exactly with the corresponding bones of the existing bird. As characteristic features in the tibio-tarsus of *Ketupa* and allied genera may be mentioned the absence at the distal extremity of the anterior surface

of a bridge of bone over the extensor tendons, and the presence of a tubercle on the inner border for muscular attachment.

BUBO COROMANDUS (Latham).

Syn. *Urrua coromanda*, Auct.

Phalangeal.—The second phalangeal of the third digit of the pes of a very large owl from bed *Cc* in the Cathedral represented in woodcut fig. 6c, agrees, as far as can be determined from comparison with a dried specimen, with the corresponding bone of *Bubo coromandus*, which now inhabits the Carnatic, lower Bengal, and the outer Himalaya.

FRANCOLINUS PICTUS (Jardine and Selby).

Tarso-metatarsus.—Evidence of the existence of the painted francolin, which replaces the black francolin (*F. vulgaris*) in central and parts of southern India, is

¹ The collection also contains a perfect right tibia (No. F. 311) marked as from bed *Cc* in the Cathedral, which, however, appears to be recent.

afforded by the apparently tarso-metatarsus represented in woodcut fig. 7. This



Fig. 7. *Francolinus pictus*. The left tarso-metatarsus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ca*). ♀. Indian Museum (No. F. 318).



Fig. 8. *Francolinus pondicerianus*. The left tarso-metatarsus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ca*). ♀. Indian Museum (No. F. 342).

specimen was obtained from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral, and cannot be distinguished from the corresponding bone of the existing bird; it is, however, also difficult to distinguish it from the tarso-metatarsus of the female of *Francolinus pondicerianus*.

Other bones.—A left femur and tibio-tarsus (No. F. 342a) from beds *Ca* and *Cb* in the same cave may probably be likewise referred to the present species.

FRANCOLINUS PONDICERIANUS (Gmelin).

Syn. *Ortygornis pondiceriana*, Auct.

Tarso-metatarsus.—The left tarso-metatarsus from bed *Ca* in the Cathedral represented in woodcut fig. 8 is furnished with two spurs, of which the greater portion of the uppermost one is broken away. The specimen is much smaller than the corresponding bone of the Indian *Gallopardix*, or the west African *Francolinus bicalcaratus*, and agrees in point of size with the metatarsus of the grey francolin. In existing males of the latter species there is, however, normally but one spur, although Jerdon states that a secondary spur is occasionally found 'at the base of the normal one.'¹ In view of this variation, and it being certain that the fossil bone cannot belong to any other existing Indian bird, it is provisionally regarded as indicating the occurrence of a variety of the grey francolin among the Karnul fauna.

GRUS (cf. COMMUNIS, Bechstein).

Metacarpus.—Two specimens of the left metacarpus (No. F. 314) of a large wader agree so closely with the corresponding bone of *Grus communis* that they may be regarded as indicating the occurrence among the Karnul fauna of a member of that genus, which is very probably identical with the above-named species.

IBIS MELANOCEPHALA (Latham).

Syn. *Threskiornis melanocephala*, Auct.

Limb-bones.—Of the black-headed ibis, which is widely distributed in south-

¹ Marshall and Hume ("Game Birds of India") state that they have only observed this secondary spur in domesticated birds.

eastern Asia, there are several limb-bones. A slightly imperfect right tibio-tarsus

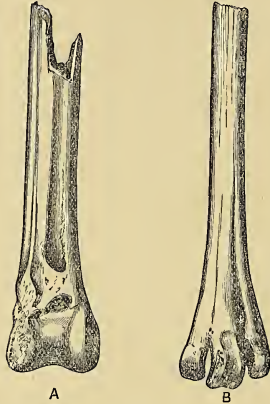


Fig 9. *Ibis melanoccephala*. The distal portion of the right tibio-tarsus (A) and left tarso-metatarsus (B). $\frac{1}{2}$. The former is from bed Ca in the Cathedral, and the latter from the Purgatory cave. Indian Museum (Nos. F. 315a, 315b).

(No. F. 315) from bed Ca in the Cathedral agrees very closely with the corresponding bone of a skeleton in the British Museum, and measures 6.5 inches in length. The distal portion of a slightly larger specimen of the homologous bone from bed Ca in the same cave is represented in the accompanying woodcut (fig. 9), and shows the well-marked bridge over the channel of the extensor tendons. The distal half of the left tarso-metatarsus represented in the same woodcut was obtained from the Purgatory cave, and exhibits very clearly the trace of the divisions between the three component bones, which is very characteristic of the species.

IV. REPTILIA.

General.—Reptilian remains from the Karnul caves are, with the exception of those of *Varanus*, comparatively scarce, and in most cases even generically undeterminable. In addition to the genera noticed in the sequel, there is evidence of the existence of one or more small species of emydine, and perhaps also of other tortoises. Several fragments of jaws indicate small lizards probably belonging to the *Geckonidae* and *Agamidae*, but many of the specimens appear to be of very recent origin. There are also some small snakes, which have not been generically determined.

CROCODYLUS, sp.

Tooth.—This genus is represented by a small anterior tooth, probably belonging to the lower jaw, from bed Y in the Cathedral cave.¹

VARANUS DRACENA (Shaw).

Abundance of remains.—Remains of *Varanus* are of exceedingly common occurrence in the Karnul caves, and consist mainly of upper and lower jaws and vertebrae. In the absence of any evidence to the contrary all these remains are referred to the common species now inhabiting southern India, which at the present day attains a length of four feet.

Maxilla.—A right maxilla from bed K in the Charnel-House is represented in

¹ See Foote "Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind." vol. XVII. p. 207.

woodcut fig. 10, and presents no characters by which it can be distinguished from the corresponding bone of full-sized individuals of the existing form.

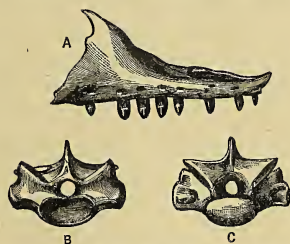


Fig. 10. *Varanus dracana*. The right maxilla (A), and a dorsal vertebra from the anterior (B) and posterior (C) aspects; from the Cathedral cave. †. Indian Museum (No. F. 334).

Vertebra.—In the same woodcut is represented a dorsal vertebra from bed *Cu* in the Cathedral cave agreeing in relative size with the maxilla; other specimens indicate somewhat larger individuals, which may have been as much as five feet in length.

Siwalik species.—In order to exhibit the enormous size attained by the Siwalik representative of the genus (*V. sivalensis*) an imperfect dorsal vertebra¹ from the Siwalik Hills is represented in woodcut fig. 11. The length of the centrum is 0·8

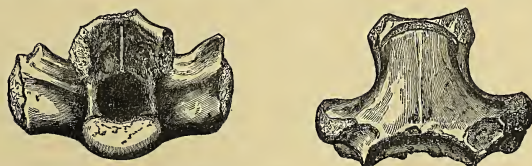


Fig. 11. *Varanus sivalensis*, Falconer. A dorsal vertebra; from the posterior and ventral aspects; from the pliocene of the Siwalik Hills. †. British Museum (No. R. 739).

inch. An imperfect cervical vertebra in the same collection (No. R. 740) indicates a still larger individual.

PYTHON MOLURUS (Linn.)

Vertebrae.—Several dorsal vertebrae indistinguishable from those of the existing



Fig. 12. *Python molurus*. A dorsal vertebra viewed from the posterior (A) and ventral (B) aspects; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cb*). †. Indian Museum (No. F. 336).

form have been obtained from beds *Cb*, *Cc*, and *Cd* of the Cathedral. All these specimens (of which one is figured in the accompanying woodcut) belong to small individuals ranging from about seven to ten feet in length. The species has been provisionally recorded from the Siwaliks

¹ This and the next specimen were brought to light after the description of the humerus was published in vol. III. p. 236 of the present work.

of the Punjab.¹ The characteristic shortness of the centrum and the breadth and bluntness of the hæmal ridge, are well shown in the figure.

NAIA TRIPUDIANS (Merr.)

Vertebra.—A dorsal vertebra of a snake (No. F. 336b) from bed *Ob* in the Cathedral indicates the occurrence of *Naia tripudians* among the Karnul cave-fauna. This specimen agrees precisely with the dorsal vertebra of this species described and figured in Owen's "Monograph of the Reptiles of the London Clay," pt. II. p. 55, pl. XIII. figs. 13-16 (1850), where the distinctive features are clearly identified.

PTYAS MUCOSUS (Linn.)

Vertebra.—The dorsal vertebra of a large snake from bed *Ob* in the Cathedral



Fig. 13. *Ptyas mucosus*. A dorsal vertebra, viewed from the posterior (A) and ventral (B) aspects; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ob*). †. Indian Museum (No. F. 336a).

represented in woodcut fig. 13 agrees so closely in structure with a vertebra of a small example of the widely-distributed *Ptyas mucosus* in the British Museum,² that it may be safely referred to the same genus, and probably to the same species. The recent vertebra with which it was compared belonged to an individual between two and three feet

in length, but living examples are found of seven-and-a-half feet in length, and the fossil indicates an individual of perhaps somewhat larger dimensions. The characters distinguishing the vertebrae of the present genus from those of *Python* (fig. 12) are the longer centrum, the more strongly developed hæmal ridge, and the greater prominence of the articular facettes for the ribs.

V. AMPHIBIA.

BUFO (*cf.* MELANOSTICTUS, Schneider).

Humerus.—The only amphibian remains that have come under the writer's



Fig. 14. *Bufo* (*cf.* *melanostictus*). The imperfect left humerus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cc*). †. Indian Museum (No. F. 337).

notice³ are several imperfect specimens of the humerus of a *Bufo* from beds *Ob* and *Cc* in the Cathedral. These specimens, of which one is represented in woodcut fig. 14, may probably be referred to the common *Bufo melanostictus*, which ranges over the whole of India, and many of the adjacent countries.

¹ *Supra*. vol. III. p. 237. pl. XXXV. fig. 4. The specimen represented in fig. 7 is a dorsal and not a caudal vertebra.

² The writer is indebted to Mr. G. A. Boulenger of the British Museum for having caused this specimen to be prepared for the purpose of comparison.

³ Mr. Foote 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' vol. XVIII. p. 232 mentions the occurrence of *Rana*.

VI. MOLLUSCA.

General.—For the determination of the very few shells obtained from the Karnul caves the writer is indebted to Mr. W. Theobald. The five species which have been determined are all found at the present day in the same region. Several of the shells still retain distinct traces of their colouration.

Helicidæ.—Of *Helix* (including subgenera) there are three species, namely *H. (Ariophanta) cysis*, Benson, *H. (Hemiplecta) vitellina*, Pfeiffer, and *H. (Rotula) indica*, Pfeiffer; while *Bulinus* is represented by *B. (Cylindrus) insularis*,¹ Ehr. Specimens of the first three species have been obtained from beds *C* and *Cu* in the Cathedral, while the one specimen of the last is from the Charnel-House.

Cyclostomidæ.—This family is represented by *Cyclophorus involutus* (Müll.), which appears commoner than any of the other species. Mr. Theobald remarks that the Karnul shells are not of the Ceylon type, but agree with the variety now found living at Midnapur, in Bengal.² Some of the fossil specimens were obtained from the Charnel-house and others from bed *Cu* in the Cathedral cave.

ADDENDUM.

The following specimen was overlooked until the text was in type.

HERPESTES NIPALENSIS, Gray.

Mandible.—The imperfect right mandibular ramus of a small species of *Herpestes*



Fig. 15. *Herpestes nipalensis*. The imperfect right ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cb*). †. Indian Museum (No. F. 324).

from bed *Cb* in the Cathedral represented in the accompanying woodcut may be referred to the present species. The specimen shows the broken canine, the complete $\overline{m.1}$, and the alveoli of the other cheek-teeth. The specimen agrees precisely with the jaw of the existing race; the large size of the alveolus of $\overline{pm.1}$ distinguishing it from the allied

African *H. gracilis*, in which this tooth is either wanting, or of much smaller size than in *H. nipalensis*.

Distribution.—At the present day the species occurs throughout the outer Himalaya, and also in the plains near the hills from the Punjab to Bengal, as well as in Assam, Burma, and the Malay Peninsula; the extension of its range during the pleistocene into southern India is paralleled by that of *Rhinoceros unicornis*.

¹ Syn. *Bulinus pullus*, Gray.

² Mr. Theobald says that the shell figured in Hanley and Theobald's "Conchologia Indica," pl. II. fig. 8 as from Midnapur does not represent the form obtained there by himself, which is the same as the fossil one.

LIST OF THE FAUNA.

The following list comprises all the forms described in the preceding pages.

MAMMALIA.

- PRIMATES. — *Semnopithecus entellus* (*Dufresne*).
Cynocephalus, *sp.*
 CARNIVORA. — *Felis tigris* (*or ? leo*) *Linn.*
? pardus, *Linn.*
chaus, *Güldenst.*
rubiginosa, *Geoffr.*
Hyæna crocuta (*Erxl.*).
Viverra karnuliensis, *nobis.*
Prionodon (?), *sp.*
Herpestes griseus, *Desm.*
fuscus, *Waterh.*
nipalensis, *Gray.*
Ursus labiatus, *Blainv.*
 INSECTIVORA. — *Sorex*, *sp.*
 CHIROPTERA. — *Taphozous saccolemus*, *Temm.*
Phyllorhina diadema (*Geoffr.*).
 RODENTIA. — *Sciurus macrurus*, *Hardw.*
Gerbillus indicus (*Hardw.*).
Nesokia bandicoota (*Bech.*).
kok, *Gray.*
Mus mettada (*Gray*).
platythrix, *Sykes.*
sp. var.
 RODENTIA. — *Golunda ellioti*, *Gray.*
Hystrix crassidens, *nobis.*
Atherura karnuliensis, *nobis.*
Lepus (*cf. nigricollis*, *F. Cuv.*).
 UNGULATA. — *Equus asinus*, *Linn.*
sp. a.
Rhinoceros karnuliensis, *nobis.*
Bos or Bubalus, *sp.*
Boselaphus tragocamelus (*Pall.*).
Genus non. det.
Gazella bennetti (*Sykes*).
Antilope cervicapra (*Linn.*).
Tetracerus quadricornis (*Blainv.*).
Cervus aristotelis, *Cuv.*
axis, *Erxl.*
? Cervulus muntjac (*Zimm.*).
Tragul (*cf. meminna* [*Erxl.*]).
Sus cristatus, *Wagner.*
karnuliensis, *nobis.*
 EDENTATA. — *Manis gigantea*, *Illiger.*

AVES.

- ACCIPITRES. — *Neophron percnopterus* (*Linn.*).
? Milvus or Circus, *sp.*
Ketupa ceylonensis (*Gmelin*).
Bubo coromandus (*Lath.*).
 GALLINÆ. — *Francolinus pictus* (*Jard. and Selby*).
pondicerianus (*Gmelin*).
 ALECTORIDES. — *Grus* (*cf. communis*, *Bechst.*).
 HERODIONES. — *Ibis melanocephala* (*Lath.*).

REPTILIA.

- CROCODILIA. — *Crocodylus*, *sp.*
 LACERTILIA. — *Varanus dracæna* (*Shaw*).
 OPHIDIA. — *Python molurus* (*Linn.*).
 OPHIDIA. — *Naia tripudians* (*Merr.*).
Ptyas mucosus (*Linn.*).

AMPHIBIA.

- BATRACHIA. — *Bufo* (*cf. melanostictus*, *Shneid.*).

MOLLUSCA.

- GASTROPODA. — *Helix cysis*, *Rens.*
vitellina, *Pff.*
indica, *Pff.*
 GASTROPODA. — *Bulimus insularis*, *Ehr.*
Cyclophorus involutus (*Müll.*).

INDIAN TERTIARY AND POST-TERTIARY VERTEBRATA.

EOCENE CHELONIANS FROM THE SALT-RANGE.

BY R. LYDEKKER, B.A., F.G.S., &c.

(WITH PLATES XII AND XIII.)

INTRODUCTORY.

The two specimens, forming the subject of this memoir, were obtained in 1886 by Dr. H. Warth, by whom they were presented to the Indian Museum. They were both obtained at Nila (lat. $32^{\circ} 29' 30''$; long. 73°) in the Punjab Salt-Range; while at least the example of *Hemichelys* (Plate XII) came from a bed situated 10 feet below the coal-band of Nila.¹ From the same bed Dr. Warth also obtained certain other remains, which, according to a manuscript note by Dr. Waagen, with which the writer has been favoured, comprise teeth of *Lamna*, *Otodus*, and *Capitodus*, together with certain cephalopods allied to *Belemnites*; and Dr. Waagen is of opinion that the bed in question belongs to the highest horizon of the "*Cardita beaumonti* group," which is now regarded as a passage-bed between the cretaceous and the eocene, although in being more nearly allied by its fauna with the latter than with the former is provisionally classed as lowest eocene;² and may not improbably correspond homotaxially to the Cernayisian stage of Reims, and the Puerco group of the United States.

The fossils mentioned by Dr. Waagen indicate that the bed in which they were found is either of marine or estuarine origin; and this is confirmed by the Chelonians,

¹ See Wynne: 'Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.' Vol. XIV, p. 168 (1878).

² See Blanford: 'Mem. Geol. Surv. Ind.' Vol. XX, pp. 4, 45, 46 (1883).

one of which is covered with the 'spat' of oysters, while sharks' teeth are embedded in the matrix of the other. The affinities of the Chelonians show, however, that their habitat could only have been estuarine, since they belong to essentially fresh-water families. Both specimens when placed in the hands of Mr. Barlow, of the British Museum, to be 'developed' were in a much broken condition, and from being traversed by numerous veins of calcspar, along which they readily split, it required all his skill to render them fit for description.

It should be mentioned that the only fossil Indian Chelonian from below the level of the Siwaliks (where all the forms are more or less closely allied to those now inhabiting India, and adjacent regions) which has been hitherto described is *Platemys leithi*¹ (Carter) from the intertrappeans (lower eocene) of Bombay, which is a small species with a shell of about five inches in length. *Platemys*, it need hardly be observed, is a member of the sub-order Pleurodira, now characteristic of the Southern Hemisphere, and is itself confined at the present day to South America. A chelonian has been recorded by Sir R. Owen² from the lower eocene of England under the name of *Platemys bowerbanki*, but Professor Rüttimeyer³ has shown that this generic determination is incorrect; and that the presence of an incomplete mesoplastral element in the plastron indicates affinity with the South American genera *Peltocephalus* or *Podocnemis*, although the imperfect preservation of the type specimen renders its precise determination a matter of considerable difficulty. The same authority also shows that the specimen figured by Owen⁴ under the name of *Emys laevis*, Bell, is nothing more than the young of the above-mentioned species; and it may be added that the length of the band uniting the carapace with the plastron in this specimen is indicative of affinity with *Podocnemis* rather, than *Peltocephalus*, and it has been provisionally referred to the former genus by the present writer and Mr. G. A. Boulenger;⁵ that genus being represented by another species in the same formation. A plastron, said to be from the London clay, was also referred by Sir R. Owen⁶ to *Platemys*, under the name of *P. bullocki*; but this specimen is really from the Purbeck, and belongs to the genus *Pleurosternum*.⁷

It will suffice to add in the way of introduction that in the memoir on the Siwalik Chelonians published in Vol. III of the present work, the term 'scute' is applied to the bony framework of the Chelonian shell, and 'plate' to its horny epidermal covering; but, as this has been thought liable to lead to confusion the terms 'bone' and 'shield' are employed here in these senses.

¹ Originally described as *Testudo*, but referred by Gray to *Hydraspis*, which is now generally included in *Platemys*; see 'Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind.' Vol. XX, p. 66 (1887).

² Monograph of Reptilia of London Clay—Chelonians I, Pl. XXIII (1849).

³ 'Ver. Nat. Ges. Basel,' Vol. VI, Art. 1, pp. 121, 128 (1878).

⁴ *Op. cit.*, pl. XXII.

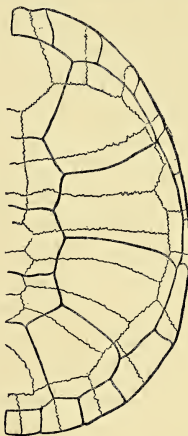
⁵ Geological Magazine, June 1887.

⁶ *Ibid.*, pl. XXI.

⁷ See Lydekker and Boulenger, *op. cit.* Cope, 'Tertiary Vertebrata of the West' (Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv. Ters. Vol. III) book 1, p. III (1884), makes *Pleurosternum* the type of a distinct family of Cryptodira, and erroneously states that there is no intergular shield.

Sub-order PLEURODIRA.

Characters.—The sub-order is characterised¹ by having the carapace and plastron fully ossified and united together; by the anchylosis of the pelvis to both plastron and carapace; by the absence of at least some of the vertebral bones;² and by the presence of only a single heart-shaped supra-pygal bone above the pygal, as is shown in the accompanying woodcut. Other characters are found in respect of the head and neck, which need not be mentioned on this occasion. When horny epidermal shields are present, an intergular shield is developed on the plastron; and a mesoplastral bone may be present. As additional characters of at least many genera, it may be observed that the nuchal bone (in the *Chelydidae*) is smaller than the first vertebral shield, and that the suture between the pygal and supra-pygal bones is situated above the suture separating the pygal shields from the last vertebral shield (as is shown in the wood-cut); the reverse of these features obtaining very generally in the Cryptodira.³ The sub-order may be divided into two families according to the presence or absence of horny shields on the shell.



The right half of the carapace of *Sternotherus subniger*, Gray; from Madagascar.

Family CARETTOCHELYDIDÆ.

History.—This family was founded by Mr. Boulenger⁴ on *Carettochelys insculptus*, Ramsay,⁵ from the Fly River, New Guinea.

Characters.—The distinctive feature of the family is the absence of epidermal horny shields on both the carapace and plastron.

In *Carettochelys* the limbs are paddle-shaped, the anterior being much elongated; only the first and second digits are furnished with claws; the plastron is apparently composed of only the normal nine elements, the mesoplastron (intraplastron) being absent; the vertebral bones are of very small size, and are separated from one another by the meeting of the costals in the middle line, and the nuchal bone is greatly expanded laterally.

Genus HEMICHELYS, *nobis*.⁶

Characters.—Vertebral bones in contact, and not separated by the costals; a small mesoplastron apparently present.

¹ See Rütimeyer: 'Verh. Nat. Ges. Basel,' Vol. VI, Art. 1, pp. 21—33 (1878).

² The hinder vertebral bones are absent among the Cryptodira in *Cinosternum* and *Dermatemys*.

³ Compare the figures in pls. XXI and XXIII of the preceding volume of this work.

⁴ Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1887, pp. 170—172.

⁵ Proc. Linn. Soc., New South Wales, Vol. I, p. 158, pls. III—VI (1886).

⁶ Rec. Geol. Surv. Ind., Vol. XX, p. 66 (1887).

HEMICHELYS WARTHI, *nobis*.¹

Characters.—Carapace depressed, expanded posteriorly, with five vertebral bones, and its surface comparatively smooth; surface of plastron pitted; length of carapace about 28 inches.

Description.—The type specimen is represented in plate XII, and comprises the greater portion of the carapace and plastron. The former is tolerably perfect posteriorly, but has lost the greater portion of the lateral marginals, and anteriorly the nuchal bone, the marginals, and portions of the first costals; the figure is restored from the recent *Podocnemis pipiti* (Gray).² The plastron has lost both extremities, and its junction with the carapace is also injured.

When entire, the carapace must have measured about 28 inches in length. The Pleurodirian affinities of the specimen are conclusively shown by the general contour of the carapace, which agrees very closely with that of *Podocnemis pipiti*, by the presence of only five vertebral bones, and of a single supra-pygæal, as well as by the elongated form of the pygæal and adjacent marginal bones. The surface of the carapace is moderately smooth, and shows no trace of the marks of horny shields; the surface of the plastron (pl. XII, figs. 2, 3) is marked with small pits, and was evidently covered merely by skin. The only one of the plastral sutures that can be detected is that between the hyo- and hypo-plastron; externally this suture divides, apparently for the reception of a small incomplete mesoplastron.³ Whether the extremity of the xiphioplastron was forked as in the restoration, or whether it was entire as in *Carettochelys*,⁴ cannot of course be determined.

Affinities.—The absence of horny shields⁵ from this interesting form conclusively separates it from all members of the *Chelydidae*, and affiliates it with *Carettochelys*. The latter is, however, widely distinguished by the characters of the vertebral bones⁶ which form minute elongated hexagons, separated from one another by portions of the costals, which consequently meet in the middle line; the present form is also distinguished by the pitted sculpture on the plastron, and (apparently) the more deeply cut axillary notch; while it is highly probable that the nuchal bone was of the form represented in the restoration, and was not of the curiously expanded shape occurring in the New Guinea genus,⁷ which resembles that of the *Trionychidae*.

These differences leave no doubt as to the generic distinction of the present form from *Carettochelys*, but the common feature of the absence of horny shields apparently indicates such relationship as to justify at least its provisional reference to the same family. While, however, *Carettochelys* is an extremely aberrant form

¹ *Loc. cit.*

² See 'Proc. Zool. Soc.,' 1871, pp. 747-48.

³ Compare Owen's figure (*op. cit.*, pl. XXIII) of the so-called *Platemys bowerbanki*.

⁴ Ramsay, *op. cit.*, pl. III.

⁵ In the preliminary notice, I thought it probable that these plates were present on the carapace.

⁶ Ramsay, *op. cit.*, pl. IV.

⁷ *Ibid.*

not showing any close relationship to the *Chelydidae*, *Hemichelys* appears to be much more nearly allied to that family, and may be the representative of a still earlier type from which the latter has been derived. The preservation of an apparently still more primitive type in the Australasian region is an instance analogous to that of the survival of *Ceratodus* and other primitive forms in the same area.

Family CHELYDIDÆ.

Characters.—Shell covered with horny epidermal shields, and an intergular shield present on the plastron.

There is considerable variation as to the number of vertebral bones in the carapace of the different genera. Thus, in the Australian genera *Chelodina*, *Chelymys*, *Euchelymys*, and *Elseya*, vertebrals are entirely absent, the only azygos bones being the nuchal, the supra-pygals, and the pygals.¹ In *Platemys* there are normally six such bones, but in *P. raniceps* the first three are wanting,² and in a specimen of *P. planiceps* in the British Museum there are none. In the eocene form figured by Owen³ under the name of *Platemys bowerbanki* there are seven such bones; the same number being present in the existing genera *Podocnemis*, *Peltocephalus*, and *Sternotherus*⁴ (woodcut). An incomplete mesoplastral element is present in *Podocnemis*, *Peltocephalus*, *Pelomedusa*, *Pentonyx*, and *Sternotherus*,⁵ while in *Pleurosternum* this element is complete. *Peltocephalus* is distinguished from all the other genera by the fusion of the two pygals into a single shield, as in *Testudo*. The nuchal shield is wanting in *Sternotherus*, *Pelomedusa*, *Podocnemis*, and *Peltocephalus*.

Some writers regard the presence of a mesoplastral bone as a family character, and accordingly apply the name *Pelomedusidae* to the group presenting this feature.

Genus PODOCNEMIS, Wagler.⁶

Characters.—Shell thick, with a long plastro-costal symphysis; nuchal shield absent; plastron solid; vertebral bones seven in number, the first five being elongated, and the seventh small, rhomboidal, and wedged in between the sixth and seventh costals.⁷

PODOCNEMIS INDICA, n. sp. *novis*.

Characters.—Carapace oval, tectiform, not keeled, and narrowed posteriorly; the first vertebral shield wide, the second and third elongate, total length about 35 inches.

¹ Rüttimeyer, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Op. cit.*, pl. XXIII.

⁴ Rüttimeyer, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

⁵ Rüttimeyer, *op. cit.*, p. 23.

⁶ Syst. Amphibien, p. 135 (1830).

⁷ Rüttimeyer, *op. cit.*, p. 24.

Description.—The specimen on which this species is founded is represented in plate XIII. The greater portion of the carapace remains, but a large part of the right side and the whole of the posterior extremity are wanting; the vertebral and costal bones are distinctly defined, as are the boundaries of the anterior marginal and first three vertebral horny shields. Only small fragments of the plastron are preserved, although sufficient remains to show that this was united by bone with the carapace, and that the band of union was a comparatively long one. When complete the total length of the carapace must have been about thirty-five inches.

In the epidermal shields the most noticeable point is the absence of the nuchal; the first vertebral is wider transversely than it is long; while the second and third are imperfectly hexagonal, and are elongated antero-posteriorly. In the underlying bones the nuchal is of comparatively small size, and lies well within the limits of the first vertebral shield. There are seven vertebral bones, of which the first five are elongated, while the seventh is very small, and wedged in between the sixth and seventh costals. Behind the last vertebral the seventh and eighth costals unite in the median line; behind which there is the commencement of the supra-pygæal bone, of which the hinder half is wanting. The contour of the carapace is sub-oval, the posterior portion being the narrowest; and the median line is much elevated, with the costals sloping rapidly away on either side: there is no keel on any of the vertebral bones.

Affinities.—It is quite clear from the general structure of the specimen that the only families to which it could possibly belong are the typical *Emydidae* or the *Chelydidae*; and it is extremely unfortunate that the decisive evidence which would be afforded by the plastron is not available. The characters of the carapace are, however, such as to indicate clearly that it is to the latter family to which it should be referred. In the first place, the nuchal bone is of the relatively small size characteristic of the *Chelydidae*; and in the second, the vertebral bones agree precisely in number and character with those of the *Podocnemis* group; while there is the same interval between the last vertebral and the supra-pygæal bones, and the latter was evidently a single one. If indeed the figure of the Indian specimen be compared with that of the so-called *Platemys bowerbanki* given by Owen¹ (which, as we have already mentioned, is referred to *Podocnemis*), it will be seen that the two evidently belong to the same group, and might perfectly well be generically identical, although their specific distinctness is indicated by the wider vertebral epidermal shields of the English form. If again the figure of the present specimen be compared with that of *Podocnemis dumeriliana* given by Gray,² an equally striking resemblance will be observed in the general contour of the carapace, as well as in the absence of a nuchal shield; and there accordingly appears no doubt but that the specimen belongs to the *Chelydidae*. With regard to its generic position, the presence of seven vertebral bones differentiates it from all the existing Australian genera;

¹ *Op. cit.*, pl. XXIII.

² Cat. Shield-Reptiles in British Museum, pt. I, pl. XXVIII (1855).

while the absence of a nuchal shield affiliates it with the existing *Sternotherus*, *Pelomedusa*, *Podocnemis*, and *Peltocephalus*. From the first (woodcut, p. 61) it is readily distinguished by the much longer vertebral bones. By the unfortunate absence of the pygal region and the greater part of the plastron, the best distinctive characters of several of these genera are not available. *Podocnemis* is, however, distinguished from the others by the great length of the band uniting the plastron with the carapace, and its thick shell; in both of which respects the fossil agrees with it. *Podocnemis* contains, moreover, the largest living member of the family; and both the young of *P. expansa* and the adult of *P. dumeriliana* are characterised by their tectiform carapace; in which respect they also agree with the fossil. The close resemblance in the general contour of the fossil carapace and that of the latter species has been already alluded to, and since I can find no points of generic distinction between the former and the existing species of *Podocnemis*, I think the fossil may be at least provisionally referred to that genus¹ with the name of *P. indica*.

Podocnemis, it need scarcely be observed, is at the present day confined to South America; but its occurrence, together with that of *Platemys*, in the lower eocene of Western India, and also in the corresponding formation of England, indicates that the original home of this group of fresh-water Chelonians was in the northern hemisphere of the Old World, from which they have been driven in all probability by the competition of the *Emydidæ* to find a home in the southern half of America.

¹ I have not been able to compare the fossil with a recent *Podocnemis* in which the horny shields have been stripped from the carapace.

PLATE I.

PRIMATES — *Simiidae* and *Cercopithecidae*.

- Figs. 1, 1a, TROGLODYTES SIVALENSIS, Lyd. The imperfect palate of a male from Jabi, Punjab. Indian Museum (No. D. 1). Page 2.
- „ 2. CYNOCEPHALUS BABOUIN, Desm. The right half of the palate of a female; Africa. British Museum (No. 36. C).
- „ 3, 3a. CYNOCEPHALUS SUBHIMALAYANUS (Meyer). The imperfect right half of the facial portion of the cranium of a female; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 31157). Page 6.
- „ 4. CYNOCEPHALUS FALCONERI, Lyd. The imperfect mandible of a male; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 15709). Page 7.
- „ 5. CYNOCEPHALUS BABOUIN, Desm. The right ramus of the mandible belonging to the same individual as the palate represented in fig. 2.
- „ 6. SEMNOPITHECUS SCHISTACEUS (Hodgson). The right ramus of the mandible of a male; Kashmir.
- „ 7. SEMNOPITHECUS PALÆINDICUS, Lyd. Part of the right ramus of the mandible of a male (?); from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 15710). Page 5.
- „ 8. MACACUS RHESUS (Audebert). The right half of the palate of a male; India.
- „ 9. MACACUS SIVALENSIS, Lyd. Part of the left maxilla; from the Siwaliks of the Punjab. Indian Museum (No. D. 2). Page 5.
- „ 10. MACACUS SIVALENSIS, Lyd. Part of the right maxilla of an immature individual; from the Siwaliks of the Punjab. Indian Museum (No. D. 2, a). Page 5.

* All the figures natural size.

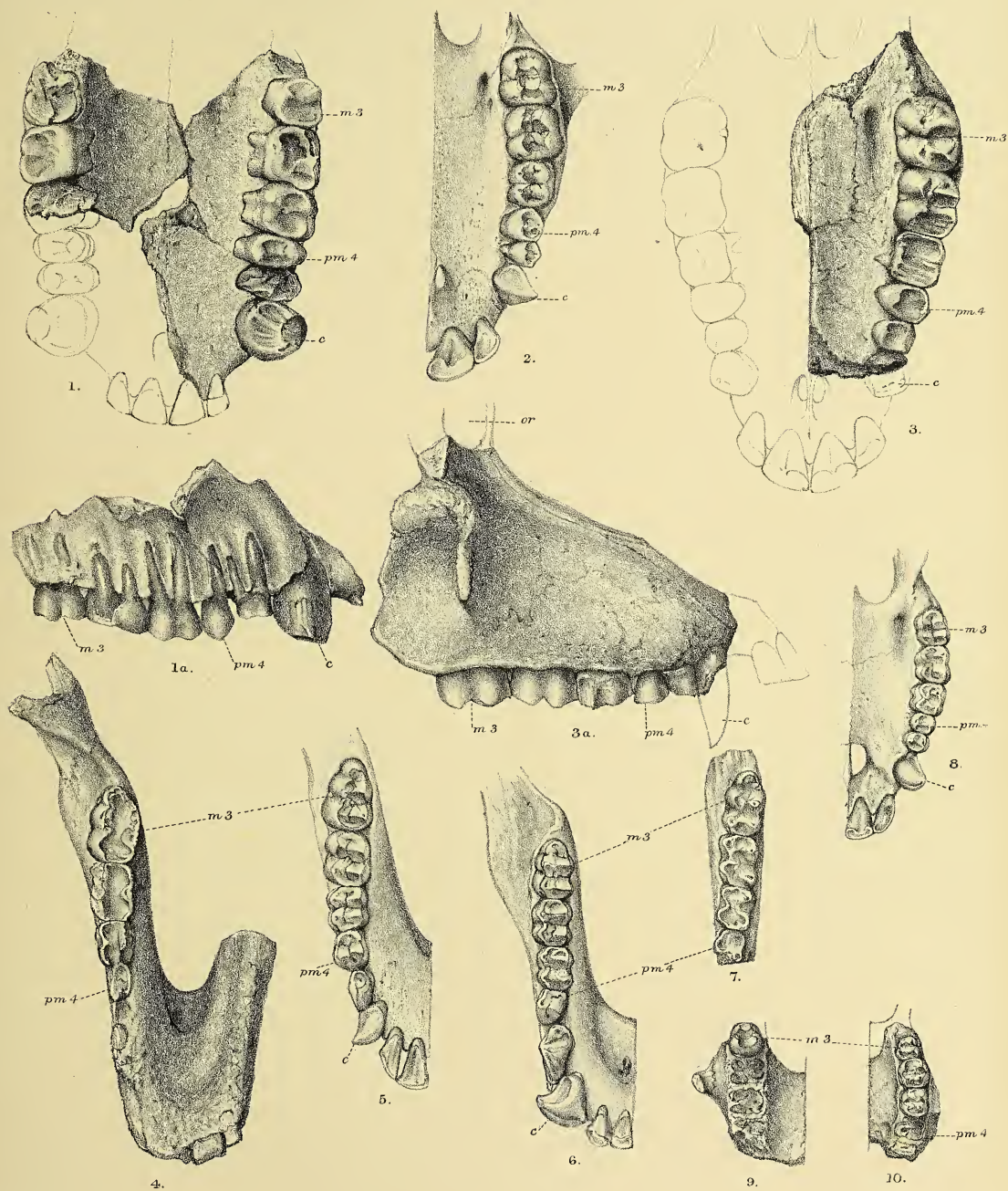


PLATE II.

ARTIODACTYLA — *Bovidae*.

- Figs. 1, 1a. *STREPSICEROS KUDU*, Gray. Cranium; S. Africa. $\frac{1}{4}$. British Museum (No. 646,n).
- „ 2, 2a. *STREPSICEROS* (?) *FALCONERI*, Lyd. Immature cranium; from the Siwalik Hills. $\frac{1}{3}$. British Museum (No. 37262). *Page* 8.
- „ 3, 3a. *HIPPOTRAGUS NIGER* (Harris). Cranium; S. Africa. $\frac{1}{4}$. British Museum (No. 1038,a).
- „ 4, 4a. *HIPPOTRAGUS SIVALENSIS*, Lyd. Immature cranium; from the Siwalik Hills. $\frac{1}{4}$. British Museum (No. 39558). *Page* 10.

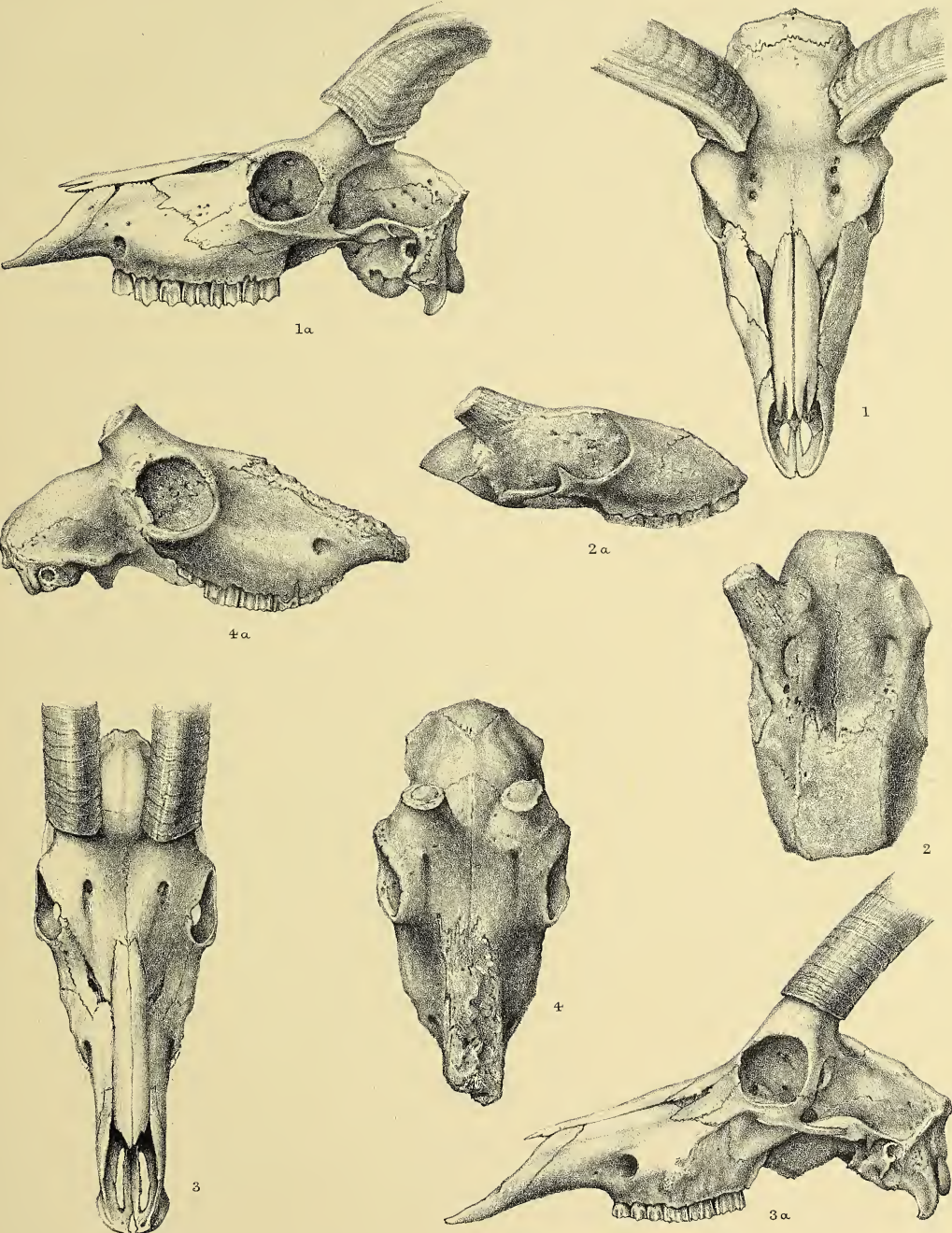


PLATE III.

ARTIODACTYLA — *Bovidae*.

- Figs. 1, 1a. *COBUS* (?) *PALÆINDICUS*, Lyd. Cranium; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. M.2402). *Page* 13.
- „ 2, 2a. *COBUS* (?) *PALÆINDICUS*, Lyd. Hinder half of the cranium; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 39559). *Page* 13.
- „ 3, 3a. *COBUS* (?) *PATULICORNIS*, Lyd. Hinder half of the cranium; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 39559, a). *Page* 14.
- „ 4, 4a. *COBUS* *SING-SING* (Bennett). Cranium; W. Africa. British Museum (No. 744,c).
- „ 5. GENUS *non. det.* A frontal; from Perim Island. British Museum (No. M.2402,a). *Page* 14.

* *Figs. 4, 4a* $\frac{1}{2}$, the rest $\frac{1}{3}$ nat. size. In fig. 3 the occiput has been more elevated than in figs. 1, 2, 4.

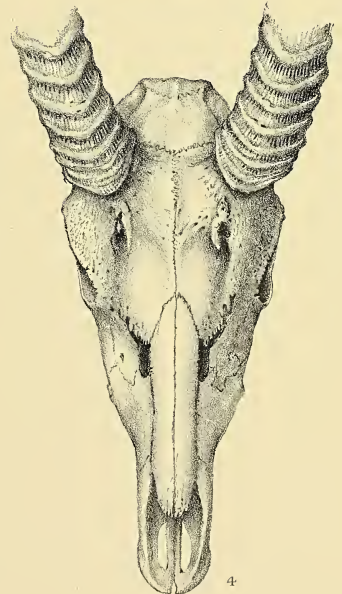
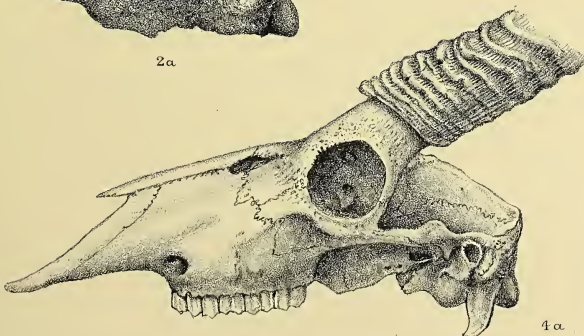
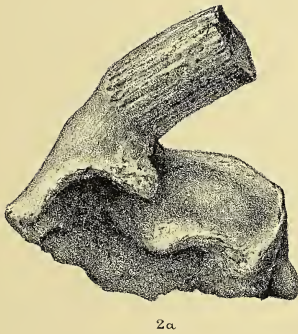
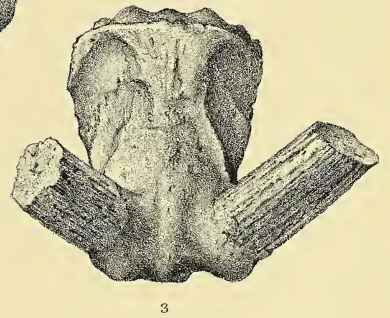
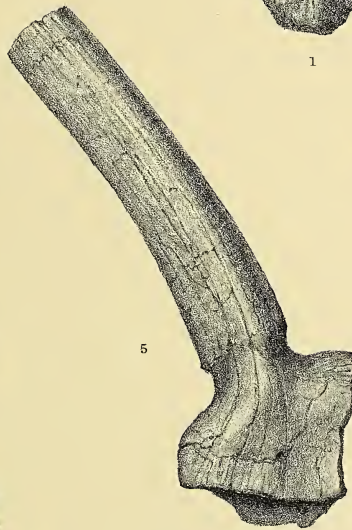
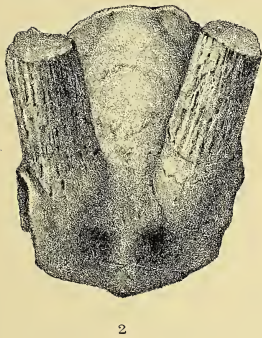
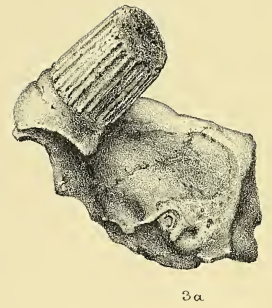
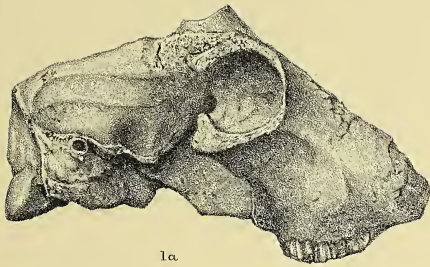


PLATE IV.

ARTIODACTYLA — *Bovidae*.

- Fig. 1. ALCELAPHUS TORA, Gray. Cranium ; Abyssinia. British Museum (No. 1617,d).
- „ 2. ALCELAPHUS PYGARGUS (Pallas). Cranium ; South Africa. British Museum (No. 644,a).
- „ 3, 3a. ALCELAPHUS PALEINDICUS (Falconer). Immature cranium ; from the Siwalik Hills.
 British Museum (No. 39598). *Page 15.*
- „ 4, 4a. ALCELAPHUS PALEINDICUS (Falconer). Cranium ; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum
 (No. 39594). *Page 15.*
- „ 5, 5a. ALCELAPHUS PALEINDICUS (Falconer). Cranium and m. 2 and m. 3 ; from the Siwalik
 Hills. Indian Museum (No. B. 331). *Page 15.*
- „ 6. GAZELLA, sp. Frontlet ; from the Siwaliks of the Punjab. Indian Museum (No. B.228,a).
 Page 12.

* Figs. 1, 2, $\frac{1}{4}$; figs. 3, 3a, 4, 4a, 5, $\frac{1}{3}$; fig. 6, $\frac{1}{2}$; fig. 5a, $\frac{1}{1}$.



PLATE V.

ARTIODACTYLA — *Merycopotamidae*.

- Fig. 1. MERYCOPOTAMUS DISSIMILIS, F. and C. The last four left upper cheek-teeth of a male; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 18441). Page 16.
- „ 2. MERYCOPOTAMUS DISSIMILIS, F. and C. The anterior portion of the cranium of a female; from the Siwaliks of Bhimber, Jamu. Indian Museum (No. B. 110). Page 16.
- „ 3. MERYCOPOTAMUS DISSIMILIS, F. and C. The right ramus of the mandible of a male; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 18442). Page 17.

* Fig. 1, †; figs. 2, 3, ‡. In fig. 2 the teeth are viewed directly from the grinding surface, but in fig. 1 the view is taken obliquely in order to show the external surface.

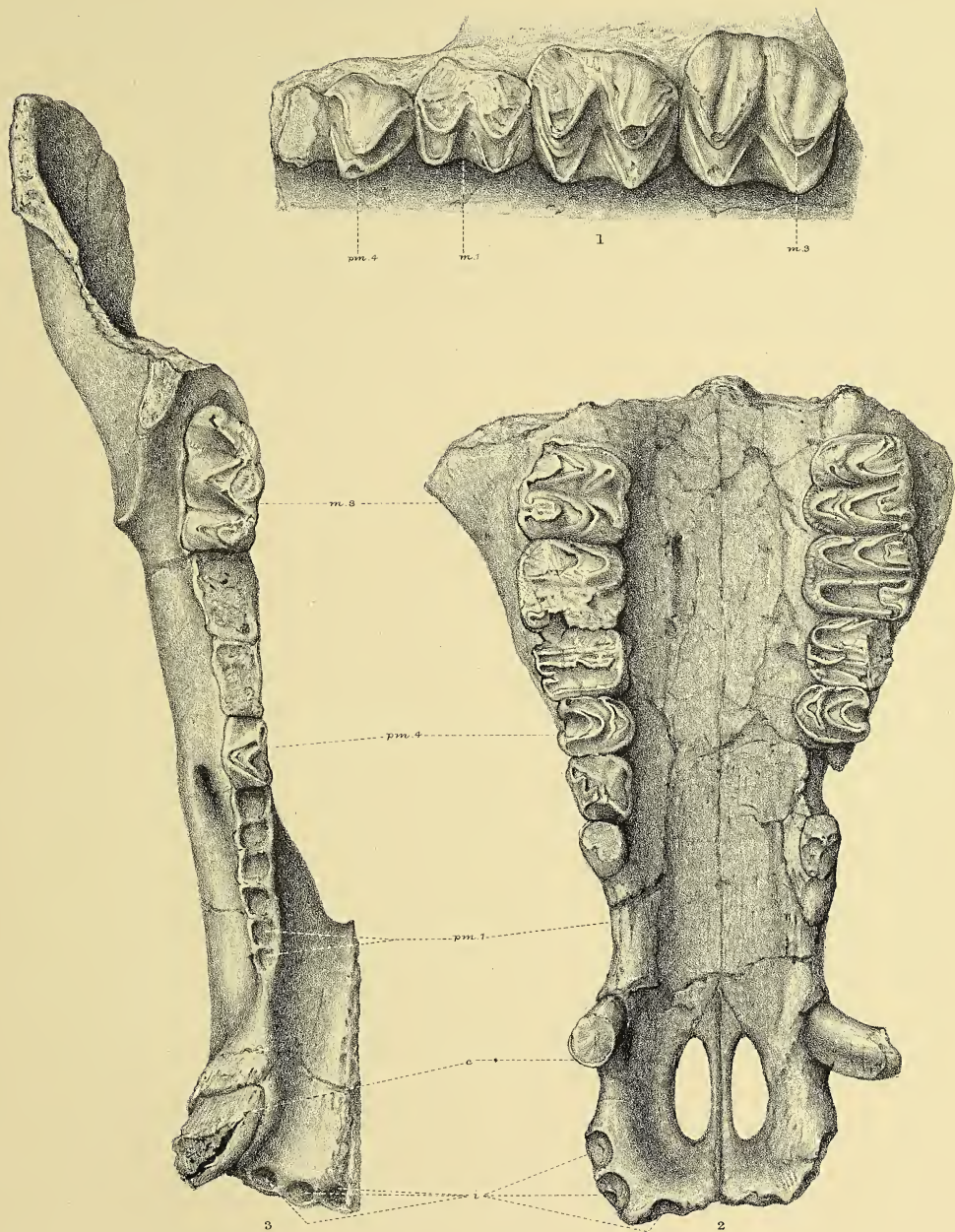
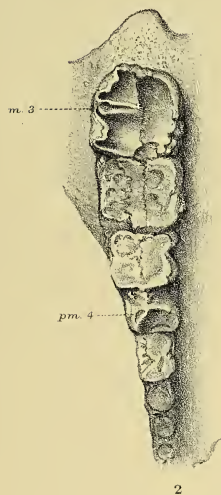


PLATE VI.

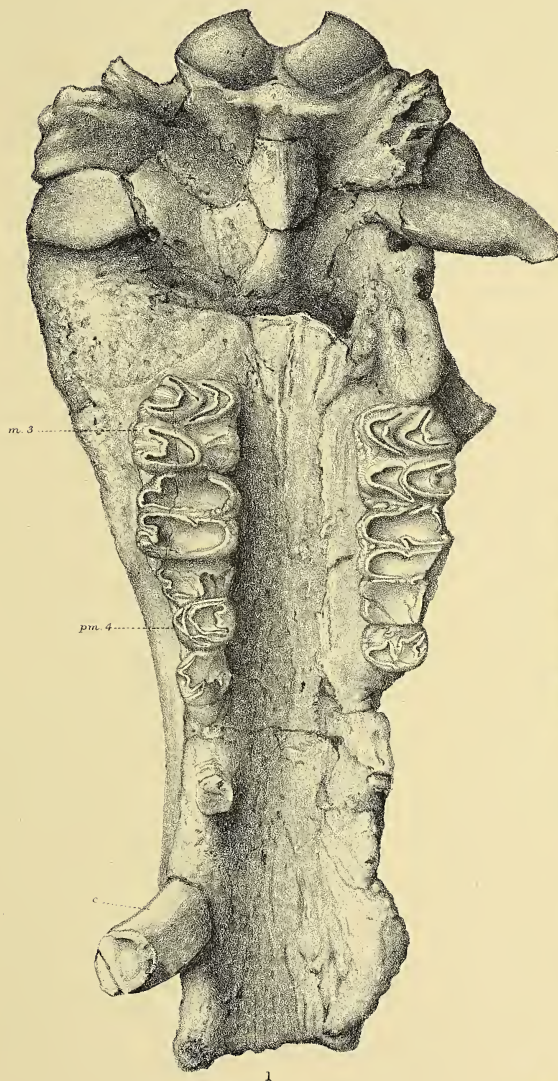
ARTIODACTYLA — *Merycopotamidae*.

- Fig. 1. MERYCOPOTAMUS NANUS, Lyd. Cranium of a male; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 16551). *Page* 17.
- „ 2. MERYCOPOTAMUS NANUS, Lyd. The worn left upper cheek-dentition of a female; from the Siwaliks of the Punjab. Indian Museum (No. B. 111). *Page* 18.
- „ 3. MERYCOPOTAMUS sp. Part of the right ramus of the mandible; from the Siwaliks of the Punjab. Indian Museum (No. B. 118). *Page* 17.
- „ 4. MERYCOPOTAMUS NANUS, Lyd. Greater part of the left ramus of the mandible of a male; from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 18407). *Page* 18.
- „ 5. MERYCOPOTAMUS NANUS, Lyd. Greater part of the right ramus of the mandible of a female: from the Siwalik Hills. British Museum (No. 15349). *Page* 18.

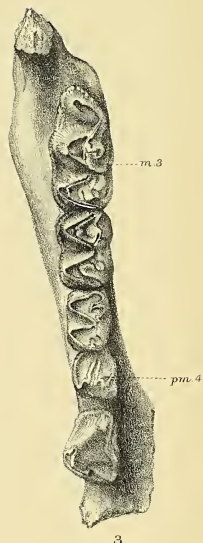
* All the figures $\frac{1}{2}$ nat. size.



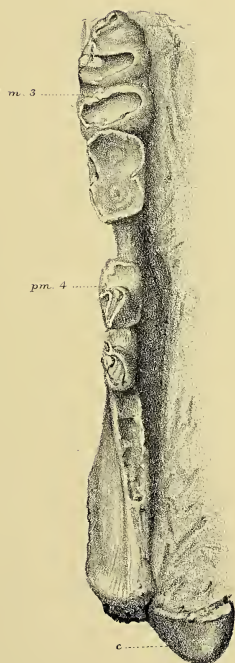
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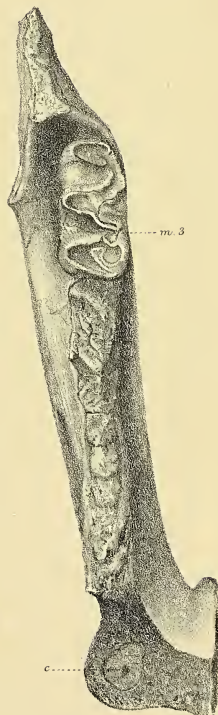
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PLATE VII.

PRIMATES AND CARNIVORA.

- Fig. 1. SEMNOPITHECUS ENTELLUS (Dufresne). Part of the right half of the palate of a female; from the Charnel-House cave (bed *A*). No. F. 201*a*.—Page 28.
- „ 2, 3. SEMNOPITHECUS ENTELLUS (Dufresne). Part of the right maxilla and mandibular ramus; from the Charnel-House cave (bed *M*). No. F. 201.—Page 28.
- „ 4. SEMNOPITHECUS ENTELLUS (Dufresne). The right calcaneum; from the Cathedral cave (bed *C*). No. F. 201*b*. Page 28.
- „ 5, 5*a*. CYNOCEPHALUS, sp. The second left lower true molar; from the Charnel-House cave (bed *M*). No. F. 202. Fig. 5*a* exhibits the outer aspect.—Page 28.
- „ 6. VIVERRA KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. Part of the left ramus of the mandible; from the Charnel-House cave (bed *L*). No. F. 227.—Page 31.
- „ 7. HERPESTES GRISEUS, Desm. The cranium; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ch*, but probably of recent origin). No. F. 230.—Page 32.
- „ 8. HERPESTES GRISEUS, Desm. The left ramus of the mandible associated with the preceding specimen.
- „ 9. HERPESTES GRISEUS, Desm. The left humerus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ca*). No. F. 230*a*.—Page 33.
- „ 10, 10*a*. HERPESTES FUSCUS, Waterh. The left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cd*). No. F. 231.—Page 33.
- „ 11. HERPESTES FUSCUS, Waterh. The left humerus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ca*). No. F. 231*a*.—Page 33.
- „ 12. (?) PRIONODON, sp. The imperfect left humerus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cb*). No. F. 229*b*.—Page 32.
- „ 13, 13*a*. HYÆNA CROCUTA (Erxl.). The left lower carnassial, from the inner (13) and outer (13*a*) aspects; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cb*). No. F. 222.—Page 30.
- „ 14, 14*a*. FELIS RUBIGINOSA, Geoffr. The imperfect left maxilla; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ca*). No. F. 229.—Page 30.
- „ 15. FELIS RUBIGINOSA, Geoffr. The right ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cb*). No. F. 229.—Page 30.
- „ 16. FELIS RUBIGINOSA, Geoffr. The right humerus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cc*). No. F. 229*a*.—Page 30.
- „ 17. FELIS CHAUS, Güldens. The left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ca*). No. F. 228.—Page 29.
- „ 18. FELIS CHAUS, Güldens. The left upper canine, from the inner aspect; from one of the Karnul caves. No. F. 228*a*.—Page 30.
- „ 19. (?) FELIS PARDUS, Linn. A first phalangeal; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cc*). No. F. 225. Page 29.
- „ 20. FELIS TIGRIS (or ? LEO), Linn. The first phalangeal of the third digit of the pes; from the Purgatory cave. No. F. 224*a*.—Page 29.
- „ 21. URSUS LABIATUS, Blainv. The distal extremity of the right humerus; from the Chapter-House cave (bed *Ab*). No. F. 226.—Page 33.

* All the specimens are in the Indian Museum, and are represented of the natural size. The humeri are all viewed from the palmar aspect, and the lateral views of the mandible are from the outer aspect. *cf.* entepicondylar foramen; *ec.* ectepicondyle; *en.* entepicondyle,

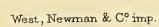


PLATE VIII.

CHIROPTERA, RODENTIA, AND EDENTATA.

- Fig. 1. ? NESOKIA BANDICOOTA, Bech. The right femur; from the Charnel-House. No. F. 344.—Page 35.
- „ 2. *Ibid.* The right humerus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cc*). No. F. 345.—Page 35.
- „ 3. *Ibid.* The imperfect right femur; from the Cathedral (bed *Cb*). No. F. 343.—Page 35.
- „ 4. ? NESOKIA KOK, Gray. The imperfect right femur; from the Charnel-House. No. F. 346.—Page 36.
- „ 5. SCIURUS MACRURUS, Hardw. Part of left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral (bed *Ca*). No. F. 217.—Page 34.
- „ 6. HYSTRIX CRASSIDENS, Lyd. The right humerus; from the Cathedral (bed *Cd*). No. F. 221.—Page 37.
- „ 7. LEPUS (*cf.* NIGRICOLLIS, F. Cuv.) The left humerus (reversed); from Purgatory cave. No. F. 218a.—Page 39.
- „ 8, 8a. MANIS GIGANTEA, Illig. The terminal phalangeal of the middle digit of the right manus; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Cc*). No. F. 232.—Page 50.
- „ 9, 9a. ? PHYLLORHINA DIADEMA (Geoffr.). The right humerus; from the Cathedral (bed *Cc*). No. F. 206a.—Page 34.
- „ 10, 10a. TAPHOZOUS SACCOLÆMUS, Temm. The imperfect cranium and right upper cheek-dentition; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ci*). No. F. 209.—Page 34.
- „ 11, 11a. PHYLLORHINA DIADEMA (Geoffr.). The imperfect cranium and right upper cheek-dentition; from the Cathedral cave (bed *Ch*). No. F. 206.—Page 34.
- „ 12. *Ibid.* The left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral (bed *Ci*). No. F. 207.—Page 34.
- „ 13, 13a. NESOKIA KOK, Gray. The imperfect cranium; from the Cathedral (bed *Cb*). No. F. 213.—Page 35.
- „ 14, 14a. *Ibid.* The right ramus of the mandible and teeth (reversed); from the Cathedral (bed *Ch*). No. F. 214.—Page 36.
- „ 15, 15a. NESOKIA BANDICOOTA, Bech. The imperfect left ramus of the mandible and lower cheek-teeth; from the Charnel-House cave (bed *H*). No. F. 216.—Page 35.
- „ 16. HYSTRIX CRASSIDENS, Lyd. Part of the left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral (bed *C*). No. F. 219.—Page 37.
- „ 17, 17a. *Ibid.* The left ramus of the mandible and cheek-teeth; from the Cathedral (bed *Cd*). No. F. 219a.—Page 37.
- „ 18, 18a. *Ibid.* The right upper premolar; from the Cathedral (bed *Cd*). No. F. 220.—Page 37.
- „ 19. *Ibid.* Anterior aspect of the upper incisors; from the Cathedral (bed *Cd*). No. F. 220b.—Page 37.
- „ 20. *Ibid.* Outer aspect of left upper incisor; from the Cathedral (bed *Cd*). No. F. 220a.—Page 37.
- „ 21. *Ibid.* Part of the lower incisors, from the anterior aspect; from the Cathedral. No. F. 220c.—Page 37.
- „ 22, 22a. ATHERURA KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. Right upper incisor; from the Cathedral (bed *Cd*). No. F. 221a.—Page 38.
- „ 23, 23b. *Ibid.* Right lower incisor; from the Cathedral (bed *Cd*).—Page 38.

* All the specimens are in the Indian Museum, and, with the exception of figs. 5a, 10a, 11a, 14a, 15a (which are $\frac{2}{3}$) are represented of the natural size. The humeri, except fig. 9a, are viewed from the palmar aspect, and the lateral views of the mandibles are from the outer aspect. *dr.* deltoid ridge; *ec. c.* ectepicondyle; *en. c.* entepicondyle.



PLATE IX.

ARTIODACTYLA—*Suidæ*, AND PERISSODACTYLA—*Equidæ*.

- Fig. 1. SUS CRISTATUS, Wagner. The third left lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cc) No. F. 266.—Page 47.
- „ 2. SUS CRISTATUS, Wagner. The third left lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cc). No. F. 266a.—Page 47.
- „ 3. SUS KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. The third left lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 268.—Page 49.
- „ 4. SUS CRISTATUS, Wagner. The third left lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 267.—Page 47.
- „ 5. SUS CRISTATUS, Wagner. Part of the right ramus of the mandible; from a turbarry in Madras. No. F. 115.—Page 47.
- „ 6. SUS KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. The third right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 260.—Page 49.
- „ 7. SUS CRISTATUS, Wagner. The third right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cf). No. F. 261.—Page 48.
- „ 8. SUS KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. The third right lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 267a.—Page 49.
- „ 9. SUS KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. The third left upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 260a.—Page 49.
- „ 10. SUS CRISTATUS, Wagner. Part of the left lower canine; from the Cathedral cave (bed Ca). No. F. 271.—Page 48.
- „ 11. EQUUS ASINUS, Linn. The third right lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 256.—Page 39.
- „ 12. EQUUS ASINUS, Linn. The first left lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Ca). No. F. 255.—Page 39.
- „ 13. EQUUS, sp. The third right lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 248.—Page 40.
- „ 14. EQUUS, sp. A left upper cheek-tooth; from the Cathedral cave (bed Ce). No. F. 246.—Page 39.
- „ 15. EQUUS ASINUS, Linn. The third right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cf). No. F. 254.—Page 39.
- „ 16. EQUUS, sp. The third left upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 253.—Page 39.
- „ 17. EQUUS, sp. A left upper cheek-tooth; from the Cathedral cave (bed Ce). No. F. 246a.—Page 39.

* All the specimens are in the Indian Museum, and are represented of the natural size. Excepting fig. 10, which is from the inner aspect, all the specimens are viewed from the oral aspect. In the molars of *Sus* the letters *a* to *f* indicate the homologous elements of the upper and lower teeth; in those of *Equus* *e* indicates the antero-internal pillar.



PLATE X.

PERISSODACTYLA.—*Rhinocerotidae*.

- Figs. 1, 1a, 1b. RHINOCEROS KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. The second and third left upper true molars, in a middle stage of wear; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cc). No. F. 233. Fig. 1 shows the inner and grinding surfaces of the two teeth, fig. 1a the outer surface of m. 2, and fig. 1b that of m. 3.—Page 41.
- „ 2. RHINOCEROS KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. The inner half of the well-worn third right upper premolar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cc). No. F. 236.—Page 42.
- „ 3, 3a. RHINOCEROS UNICORNIS, Linn. The third right upper true molar, in an early stage of wear; from a turbarry in Madras. No. F. 114. Fig. 3 shows the inner and grinding surfaces, and fig. 3a the outer surface.—Page 42.
- „ 4, 4a. RHINOCEROS KARNULIENSIS, Lyd. Part of the symphysis and left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 237. Fig. 4 is from the oral, and fig. 4a from the external aspect.—Page 40.

* All the specimens are in the Indian Museum, and with the exception of figs. 4, 4a (which are $\frac{1}{2}$) are represented of the natural size. *a*, anterior collis; *b*, posterior collis; *c*, second costa; *d*, first costa; *e*, crochet; *for*, mentary foramen; *g*, entrance of median valley; *i*, posterior valley.

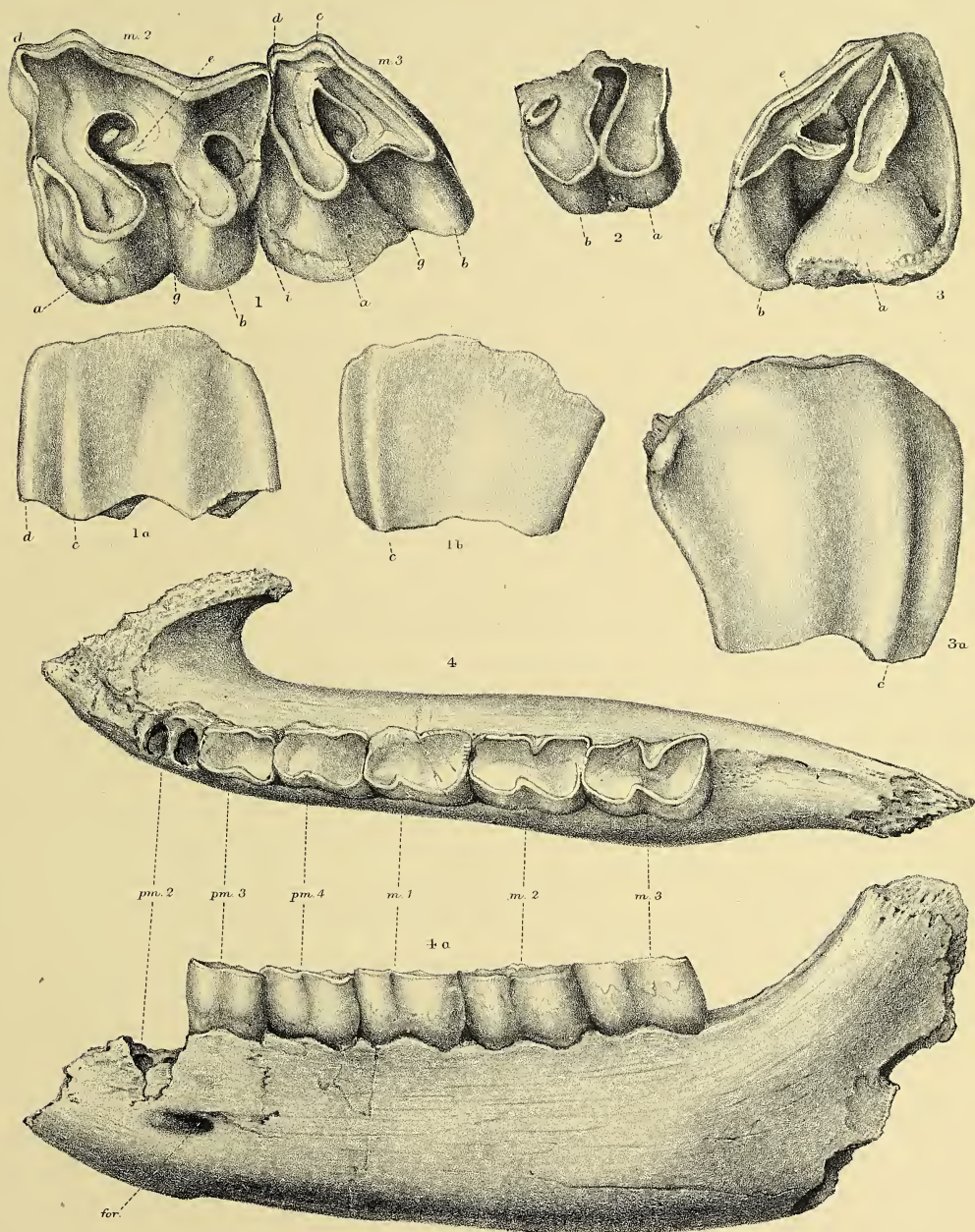
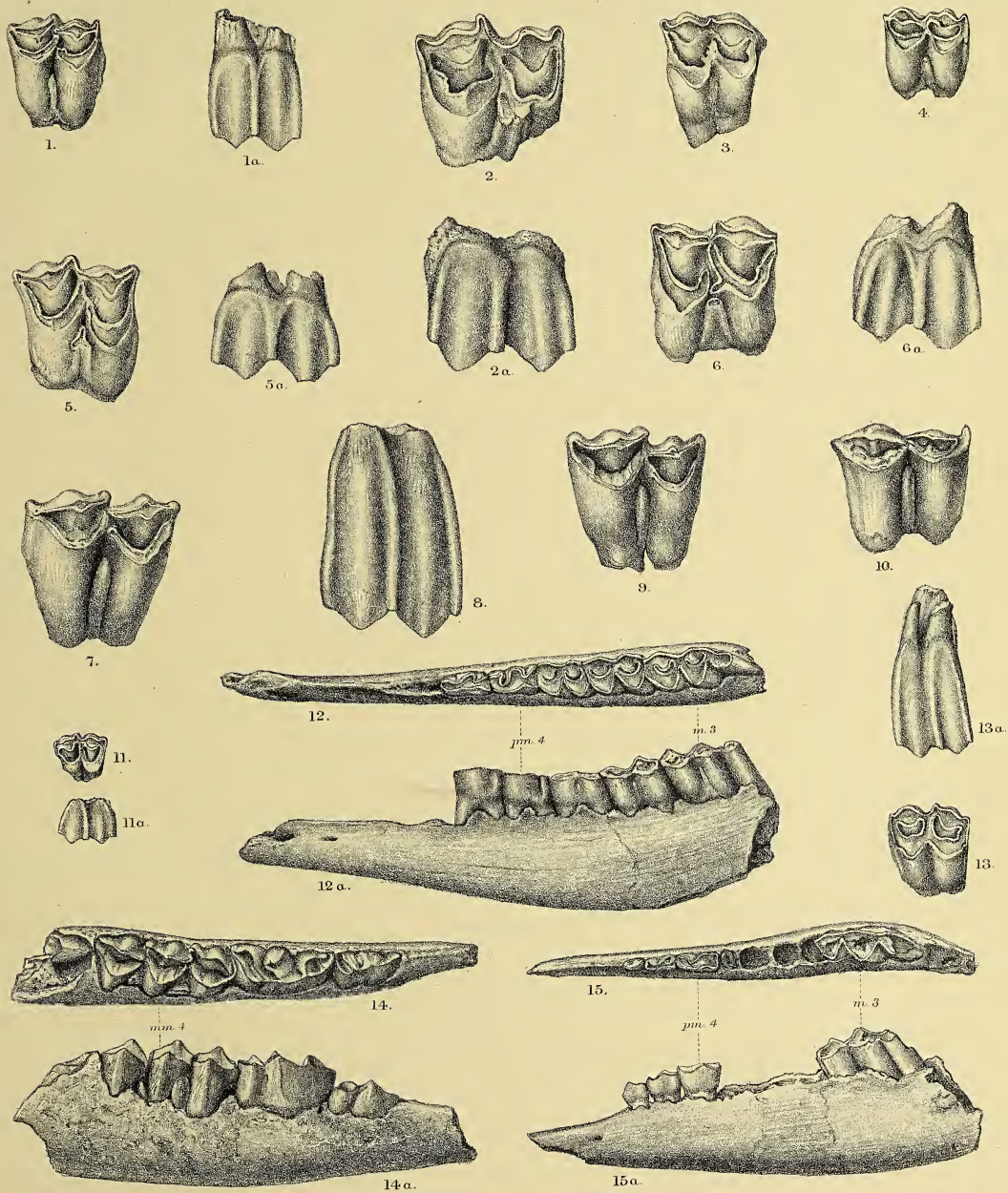


PLATE XI.

ARTIODACTYLA.—*Bovidae and Cervidae.*

- Fig. 1, 1a. CERVUS AXIS, Erxl. The third right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cc). No. F. 306.—Page 46.
- „ 2, 2a. ANTELOPE, *genus non. def.* The second right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 288.—Page 45.
- „ 3. CERVUS AXIS, Erxl. The third left upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 306a.—Page 46.
- „ 4. CERVUS AXIS, Erxl. The first or second right lower true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Ce). No. F. 306b.—Page 47.
- „ 5, 5a. CERVUS ARISTOTELIS, Cuv. The first right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cf). No. F. 302.—Page 46.
- „ 6, 6a. CERVUS ARISTOTELIS, Cuv. The second left upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 302a. Page 46.
- „ 7. BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS (Pall.). The first right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 282.—Page 44.
- „ 8. BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS (Pall.). The second right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Ca). No. F. 280. Page 44.
- „ 9. BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS (Pall.). The first right upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 281.—Page 44.
- „ 10. BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS (Pall.). The second left lower true molar: from the Chapter-House cave (bed Aa). No. F. 284.—Page 44.
- „ 11, 11a. (?) CERVULUS MUNTJAC (Zimm.). The second right upper true molar; from the Purgatory cave. No. F. 308.—Page 47.
- „ 12, 12a. TETRACEROS QUADRICORNIS (Blainv.). The left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cd). No. F. 277.—Page 46.
- „ 13, 13a. ANTILOPE CERVICAPRA (Linn.). The second left upper true molar; from the Cathedral cave (bed Cb). No. F. 287.—Page 45.
- „ 14, 14a. BOSELAPHUS TRAGOCAMELUS (Pall.). The right ramus of the mandible of a young individual; from the Karnul caves. No. F. 286.—Page 45.
- „ 15, 15a. GAZELLA BENNETTI (Sykes). The left ramus of the mandible; from the Cathedral cave (bed Ca). No. F. 278.—Page 45.

* All the specimens are in the Indian Museum, and are represented of the natural size. In the text figs. 2, 5 and 6 are referred to the wrong side of the jaw.



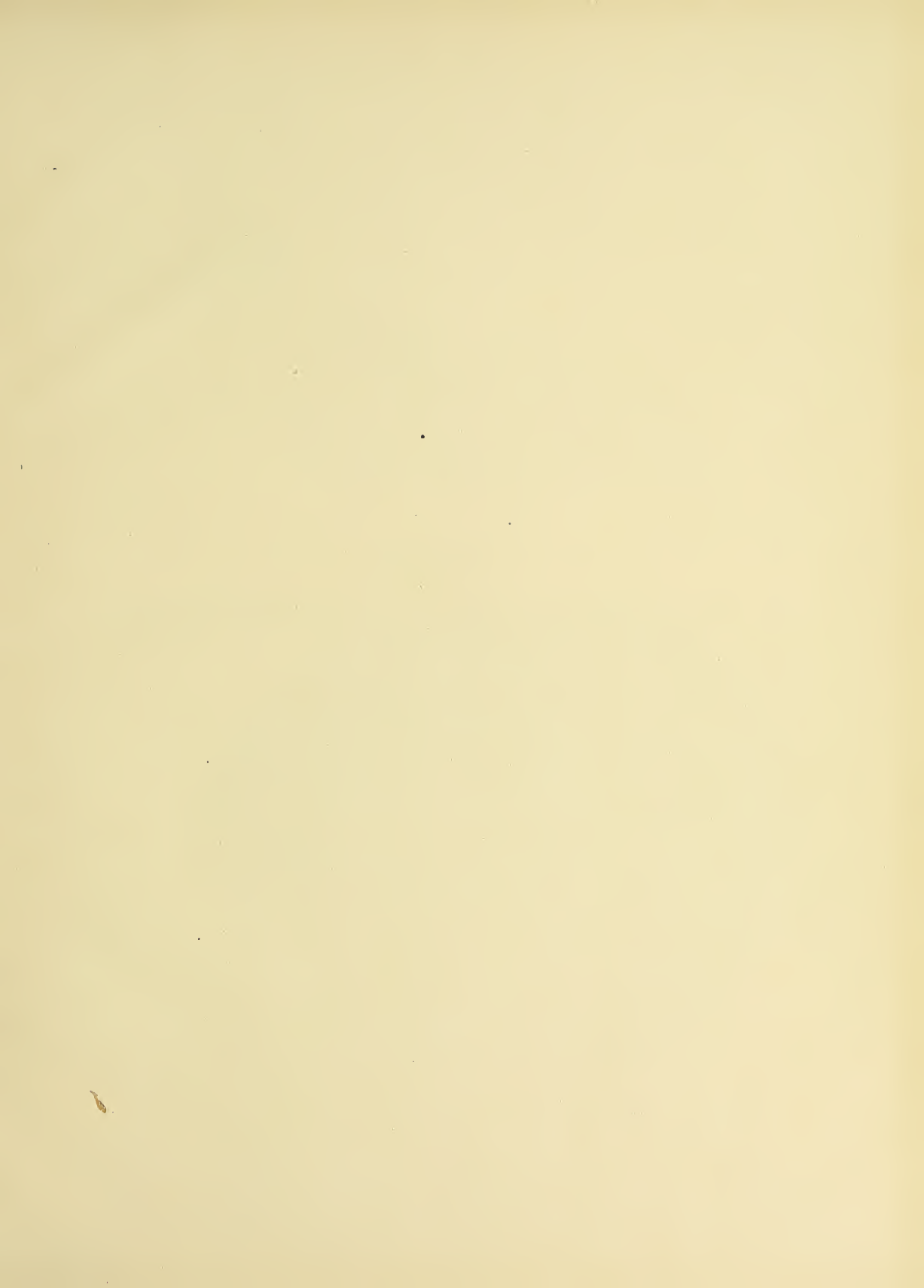


PLATE XII.

CHELONIA.

HEMICHELYS WARTHI, Lydekker; fig. 1 the carapace, fig. 2 the left half of the plastron, fig. 3 sculpture of the plastron; from the lower eocene of Nila, Salt-Range. Indian Museum.
Figs. 1, 2, $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size; fig. 3 nat. size. *N.* nuchal bone. Page 62.

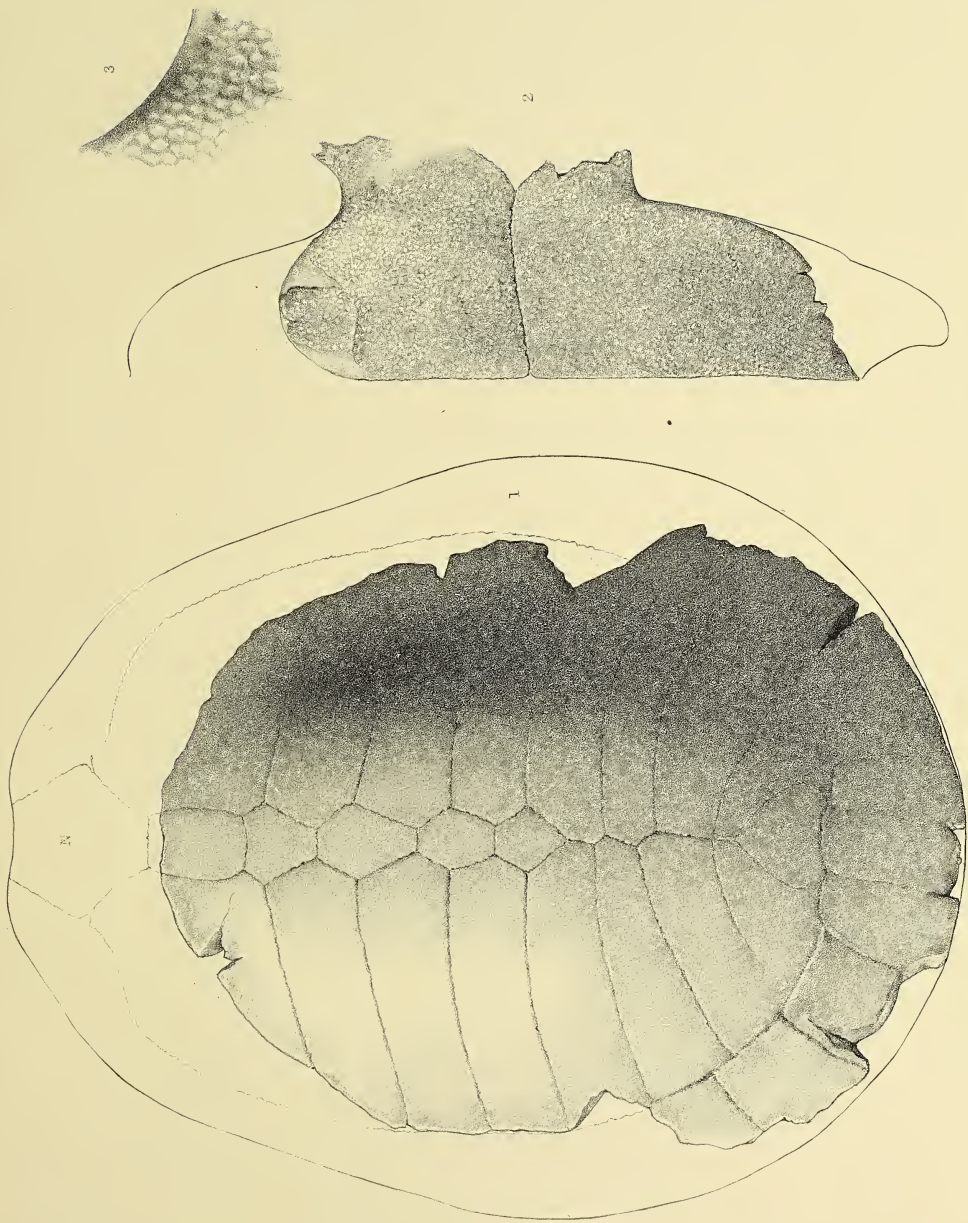
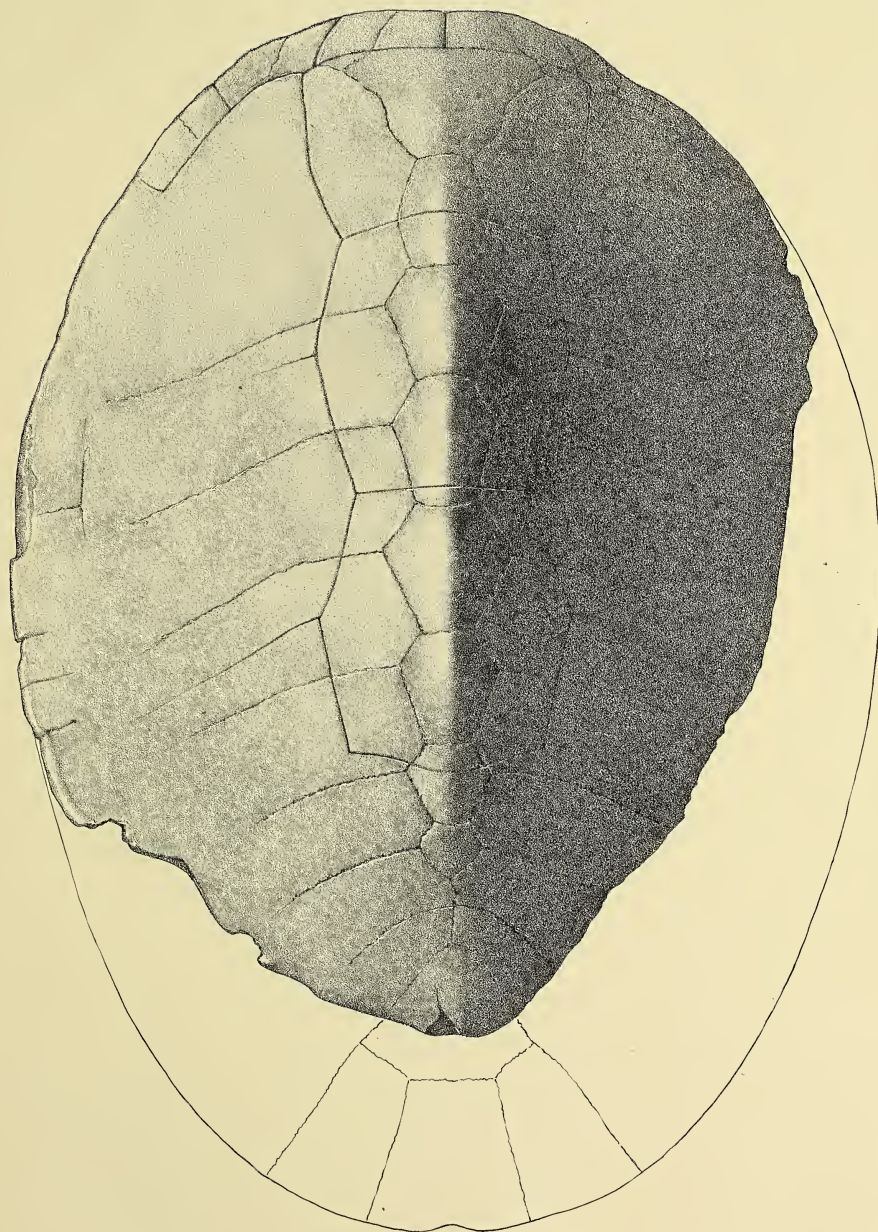


PLATE XIII.

CHELONIA.

PODOCNEMIS INDICA, Lydekker; the carapace; from the lower eocene of Nila, Salt-Range. Indian Museum. $\frac{1}{4}$ nat. size. Page 63.





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